

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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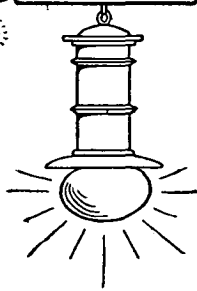
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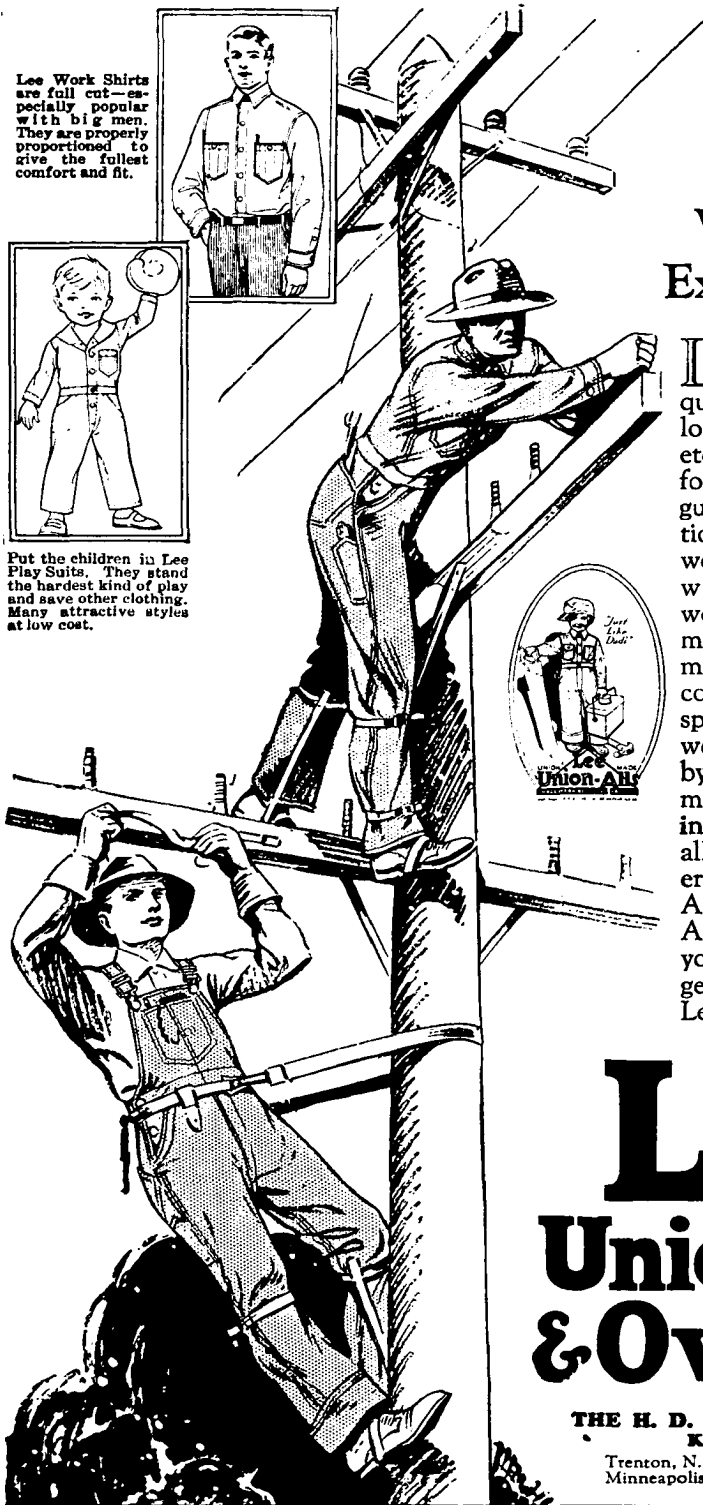
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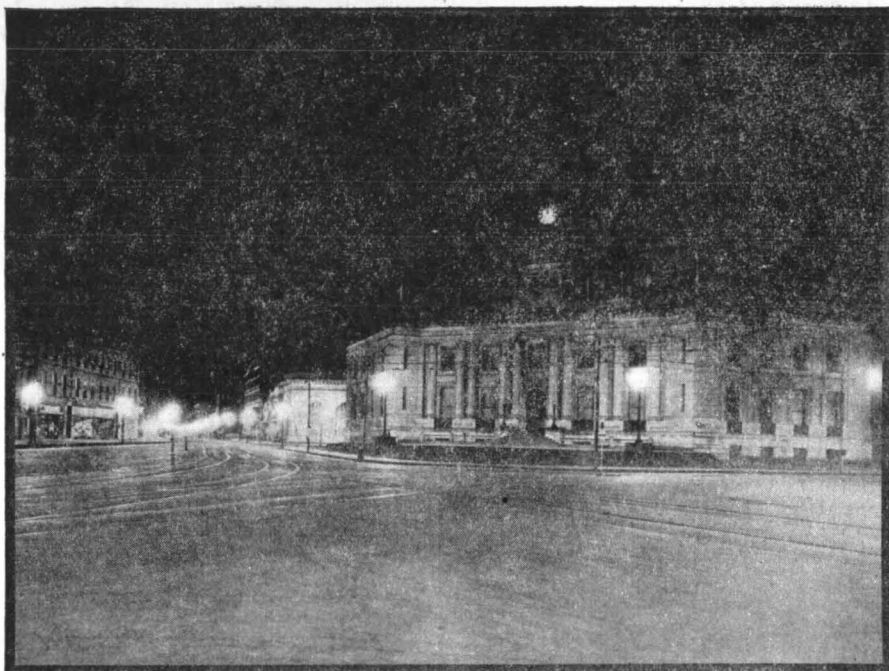
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GENERAL ELECTRIC

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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G. M. BUGNIAZET, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

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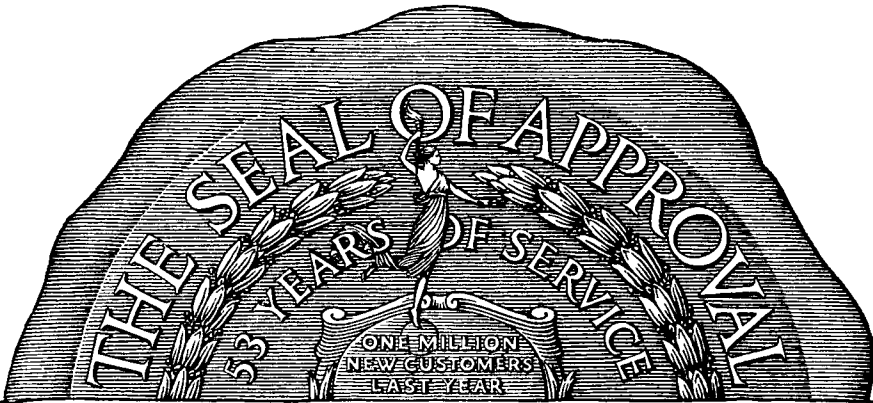
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**"LABOR"**

Washington Evening Star Photo

An idealized vision of Labor from the memorial statue to John Ericsson, inventor, done for Washington, D. C., by James E. Frazer, New York sculptor. Notable for its contrast to Alonzo Victor Lewis' "Man With the Hoe," published in September.

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NO. 11

Ye Old School Bell

Electrical Workers Share in World Education Movement

October comes around and union attendance reaches full strength. Long winter evenings bring a desire for round-the-stove discussion. Practical union business problems are supplemented with practical theoretical problems. And workers' education arrives.

In Chicago, in Boston, in Cleveland, in El Paso, in Colorado Springs, in Atlantic City, in Philadelphia—in a score of unnamed centers, classes have been organized, and "school" has opened. Yet it should be noted that the movement is confined not only to the United States. For nearly a generation England, Belgium, Australia and other countries have operated classes that can be called distinctly labor classes.

Strictly speaking workers' education is not "keeping school" at all. As everyone knows so-called workers' education is nothing more than organized discussion, collective consideration of union problems. A number of years before the infant movement now called workers' education began, electrical workers had undertaken to improve the craft by vocational training activities. No survey of workers' education is complete without consideration of these activities, along with the study of the economic basis of the labor movement, which has become the especial field of workers' education. Besides workers' colleges operated by central labor unions, a number of colleges, one of them Brookwood, at Katonah, New York, described elsewhere in this number, is strictly a trade union institution.

500 STUDENTS THROUG TRADE SCHOOL OPERATED BY LOCAL 134 MODEL OF ITS KIND

(Details furnished through courtesy of Murt Enright, educational director.)

We read the other day that Chicago, city of packing houses and injunction judges, has more books from public libraries in circulation than any city in the United States. Ten million books a year to New York's 9,000,000. This indicates the interest Chicago has in education. In this city also, vocational training for electrical apprentices is far advanced.

Five hundred apprentices are on the yearly rolls. The school is operated by Local 134 in conjunction with the Board of Education and the Electrical Contractors' Association. It is located at the Washburn Continuation and Trade School. The teachers are W. C. Lockwood, George E. Ashley, J. More and P. W. Pettet. Murt Enright is Educational Director.

The apprentice serves four years. During that time he attends classes one eight-hour day every two weeks, achieving an average of about 24 days a year. He is paid for this attendance jointly by the union and the contractor.

Each student is required to lay out, during the four years, sixteen or more electri-

cal installations. Some of these are as follows:

Residence, apartment building, hotel, theater, factory, warehouse, garage, store, office building, electric sign board with flasher and time switch, substation, flood lighting installation, temporary street carnival installation, radio station for sending and receiving, intercommunicating telephone system, annunciator and electric bell system.

Apparatus, listed in these lay-outs, has been installed in the laboratory or shop. In this class, these different pieces of apparatus are studied and handled by the apprentices. Experiments are also performed to help the students to understand the fundamental theory of electricity and magnetism. Testing circuits and apparatus is also emphasized in laboratory. Connecting up and operating some of the apparatus, switches, etc., which as a rule, are puzzling to the apprentice, are included in the shop work. It is figured that the apprentice gets

enough experience on the job, cutting and bending pipe and pulling in wires, etc., so this is not included in the school work. A written report of the shop or laboratory work is required.

Fundamental theory of electricity and magnetism; practical problems involving use of ohms law, power law, wire sizes, etc., laboratory instruments are used by the instructor to illustrate the theory and to check the results obtained in problems. Note book records of all work in this class are required.

Regular text books are not used. Rule books, catalogues and reference books take their place. Instructors assign all prob-

lems and experiments, etc., verbally, with black board and instrument or apparatus explanation. A card record is kept of each student's work and attendance. A report is sent to the Union at the end of each three months, on all apprentices. If an apprentice has not done satisfactory work, he is required to make up this work before a new quarterly working card is issued.

The school enables the Local to maintain high craft standards. It also performs the very important function of keeping the craft aware of the surprising changes which are constantly taking place in the electrical field.

ATLANTIC CITY DOES SOMETHING ELSE BESIDES HOLD BEAUTY PAGEANTS, AS EDUCATIONAL RECORD SHOWS

(Details supplied by D. C. Bach, (Bachie), Press Secretary, L. U.'s 210,—211.)

In 1914 an electrical course of three years was added to the curriculum of the Atlantic City Vocational School, which embodied the following courses: 1st year, bell circuits and telephone work; 2nd year, wiring; 3rd year, armature winding, machine and motor work.

In the beginning there was but one electrical instructor whereas at the present time there are three—all members of 211—C. G. Naylor, G. E. Sinn and H. J. Harmon. They are paid a salary that enables them to devote their entire time to teaching the future "squeaks" and contractors, hence no scissoring after hours.

In 1921 the Evening Vocational School became a reality with an attendance of 67 students in all departments. In the fall of 1924 there were enrolled 488 apprentices, helpers and journeymen, bringing the grand total for both day and night classes to 812.

The electrical night course is as follows: 1st year, elementary subjects and theories; 2nd year, A. C. theory and practice; 3rd year, practical operation of A. C. machines; 4th year, armature winding and re-connecting.

The apprentices and helpers of 211 are required to attend classes two nights each

week, which are of but two hours duration, and strict attendance means that ten per cent will be allowed them, if necessary, by the examining board when these bimbos come up for their journeyman card.

Since 1921 about fifteen graduates of the day school have been placed by our business agent and all have made good, all of which goes to show that the school-room is far better than the pool-room or the cigar store gang.

The school is maintained with funds contributed by the national, state and municipal governments and is conducted under the auspices of the Board of Education, assisted by Advisory Committees from each local union in the B. T. C.

E. Eger, G. E. Sinn and Jack Bennett represent 211 and fill the bill to the satisfaction of all. Bennett is also on the State Educational Advisory Board for Vocational Schools.

The summer of 1924 saw the dreams of the Director, Frank Flower, come true when a five-story, fire-proof addition, containing eleven classrooms, shops, auditorium and gymnasium, was completed at a cost of \$15,000.

HISTORY AND THEORY OF CRAFT NOT NEGLECTED AT CLEVELAND, WHERE 1,000 BOYS ATTEND CLASSES

The apprentice training movement in Cleveland dates back to 1917 when a night class for sheet metal workers was organized. In 1918 a committee of master and journeymen plumbers decided that some provision must be made to recruit apprentices for that important branch of the building industry. This committee petitioned the Board of Education to assist in the work of starting and maintaining such a school. The request was granted and in the brief space of seven years the movement has grown until now in place of a handful of boys in one trade there are nearly one thousand boys in six trades attending the part-time schools. The trades include electrical work, painting, plumbing, bricklaying and carpenters.

All of the schools are conducted under the same general plan, which provides for a joint committee in charge, composed of an equal number of contractors and journeymen and a representative of the public school system. The schools come under the provisions of the Smith Hughes Act, which is a Federal Statute enacted in 1917, that provides for federal and state aid in apprentice training.

The Federal Board of Vocational Education and the State Board for Vocational Education have cooperated in every possible way with the Cleveland committees in making the apprentice schools successful.

Keeps Touch With Job

One of the strong features of the Cleve-

GOOD TIMBER

The Tree that never had to fight
The sun and sky and air and light;
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees;
The farther sky, the greater length;
The more the storm, the more the strength,
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth,
We find patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

—ANON.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL THE OLD SCHOOL BELL (Continued)

land system is that every possible effort is made to keep the boy interested in his job and further to keep him steadily employed. The trade schools in the past have prospered for a time and then failed utterly because too little attention was paid to these two important factors.

In order to retain the interest of the apprentices they are given instruction in both the theoretical and practical problems of their trade. A bricklayer for instance is not only taught how to lay brick in a wall, but he is also taught something of the history and development of this ancient art. He is also given instruction in mathematics of his trade and learns how to lay out his work from plans which he himself has drawn. This same course is followed in all the trades with the result that the apprentice looks upon his chosen trade somewhat in the same light as a professional man does his profession rather than merely as an avenue for a livelihood. In addition, from time to time evening meetings are arranged at which moving pictures depicting certain phases of the

manufacture of materials used by the students are shown.

In order to insure an apprentice that he will be given steady employment during his entire four year course each boy is indentured to a contractor in his chosen trade with the understanding that if his employer runs out of work he will be given temporary employment with another employer in that branch. Thus the danger of boys leaving before the expiration of their apprenticeship period due to unemployment is minimized.

Strict disciplinary measures are used on the boys who wilfully absent themselves from the classroom or job. Each boy is taught the sacredness of the contract which he himself has entered into, and those who violate their agreement are dealt with severely.

Each apprentice spends four hours a week in the classroom for which he is paid by his employer, and the balance of the time is spent on the job. In this way the practical and theoretical parts of his trade are so correlated that when he is through he is a thoroughly trained mechanic.

BUFFALO PLACES PREMIUM ON WORK OF BOYS IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, COOPERATES WITH SCHOOL BOARD

(Details furnished through the courtesy of H. A. Flink)

Local Union No. 41 holds no classes under its own auspices as we feel that the Vocational School has better advantages for the apprentices in both equipment and courses.

The classes are conducted under the auspices of the school department, and in place of a Board of Directors, our Business Representative and Executive Board act as an advisory committee. They meet with the principal and faculty of the Seneca Vocational School, and discuss the needs and merits of courses given. The Seneca school has always shown a willing spirit in co-operation with the local in every way.

Courses in armature winding, machine repair, D. C. motors, generators and starting

equipment, alternating machines, starters, transformers and control operation are given at the Seneca Vocational School and Technical High School (evening). Seneca Vocational School has also a class in telephony.

The number of boys taking up academic subjects, such as English, economics, etc., is rather problematical. While we know there are several it is impossible to give the exact number. In the trade courses there were 26 at Seneca and 12 at Technical High last winter.

Local Union No. 41 stresses the value of education to all its members and to boys entering the electrical field and urges them to take up class work, and places a premium on the boys of regular attendance.

TRENTON, N. J., AND EL PASO, TEXAS, SEPARATED BY AN EMPIRE, START CLASSES SIMULTANEOUSLY

R. John, recording secretary, L. U. 269, writes:

In reply to your letter dated September 2, with reference to educational activities of L. U. 269, the State of New Jersey and city of Trenton are now assisting our local union in starting classes for apprentices and journeymen. We expect to have at least one of these classes in operation in three weeks. We also expect to have our own men teach-

ing these classes. As regards to just what will be taught, will say the advisory board consisting of three of our members and three fair contractors will meet the latter part of this week and at that time will take up the attendance, teaching, etc.

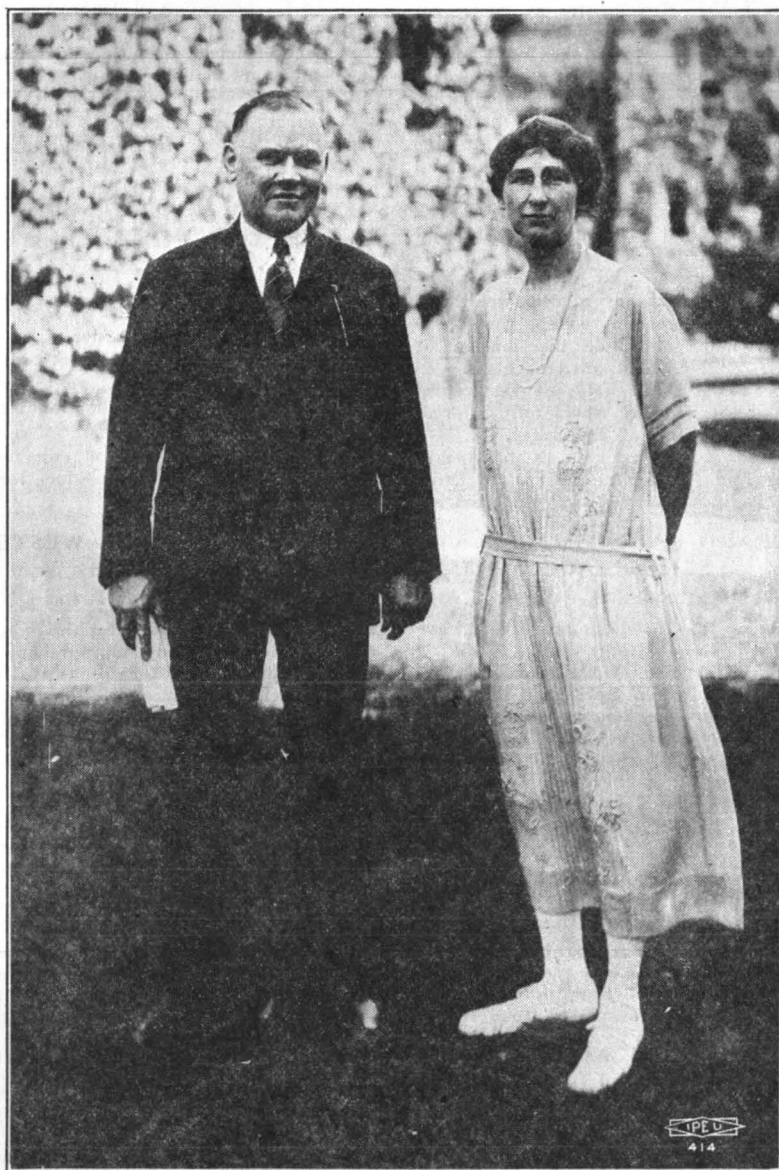
Down in El Paso the new El Paso Vocational School was opened Labor Day. So many students are expected to enter the craft classes, waiting lists are being prepared by central labor union committees.

BALTIMORE FEDERATION IN UNIQUE WORKERS' EDUCATION PROJECT. PENNSYLVANIA LIGHTS WAY

According to Albert K. Moran, director, the Educational Department of the Balti-

more Federation, seeks to accomplish the following aims:

GREEN AT THE BRYN MAWR SCHOOL



MR. GREEN

MISS TAYLOR

Organized labor gives its semi-official blessing to the significant work of Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry. Miss Clara Taylor, director of the school, responded for Bryn Mawr.

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL THE OLD SCHOOL BELL (Continued)

The Education Department aims through its study groups to acquaint the members of the various organizations with the aims and ideals of the American Labor Movement; to provide men and women with such training as will fit them to more effectively serve the Labor Movement. It seeks the truth free from dogma and doctrinaire teachings. It believes in the organized Labor Movement as the most potent force working for human freedom and social justice. It believes that a great many of the social injustices of which we complain are the result of a lack of understanding of the vital economic forces that serve to undermine society, lower the standard of citizenship, keep the world filled with morally and social unfit as a result of unemployment and suffering both physical and mental. It believes that the producers of the wealth of the world have no reason to hope that there shall be a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the world until such time as legislative halls shall hold honest representation of the workers whose only interest will be the uplifting of humanity.

The courses offered include Public Speaking, Labor and Law; Fine Art; Blue Print Reading; Parliamentary Law; Mathematics.

Pennsylvania Pioneers

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has conducted an educational department for a number of years. It is directed by Richard W. Hogue. Mr. Hogue states:

"Workers' education in America is not only a new thing. It is a unique thing, free from control delegated to long distance trustees and short policy boards. It is in the control of the students who form the classes, with teachers and text books of their own selection and with full freedom of discussion in the classes. Its curriculum ranges from a study of the English language to the purpose and program of the Labor Movement, from public speaking to politics, from the better appreciation of literature to the larger knowledge of life, from practical problems of today to programs proposed for a new social order of the future. It may be of some help if I quote in closing the following questions put to the workers of Pennsylvania by the Educational Department of the State Federation of Labor:

At present, Mr. Hogue is engaged in a campaign to put Workers' Education on a realistic basis.

COLORADO SPRINGS LABOR COLLEGE IS A SUCCESSFUL WESTERN SCHOOL ACCOMPLISHING IMPORTANT RESULTS

(Details supplied through the courtesy of W. A. Lobby, Press Secretary, Local Union No. 113.)

Out where the West begins they have the habit of doing things and of talking about them afterward. So in workers' education. The Colorado Springs Labor College in its brief career has won the enthusiastic cooperation of Local 113. The college is conducted in cooperation with Colorado College. Here is an account of the beginnings of the school by Brother Lobby:

"Professors from the college visited all union organizations and talked for the formation of such a school and urged a committee be appointed to be called later to a mass committee meeting wherein some 40 men assembled. These represented all labor unions, college faculty and city school superintendent. There was much discussion. Each teacher was called upon to ex-

plain to these workers, graphically as possible the field of study he represented, and to give a detailed statement as to the purposes of the school, and later each labor delegate gave his views upon the idea. Such enthusiasm was never seen by the teachers as was manifested at this meeting."

The course of study includes English, mathematics, parliamentary law and public speaking, psychology, sociology, education, Europe and labor, journalism, American history, union organization and management, music and home decoration.

A course in electricity also is provided.

The school is controlled by 18 directors, six of whom come from the central labor union.

LABOR COLLEGES AND KINDRED INSTITUTIONS ARE SPROUTING UP OVER LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND

Philadelphia, Pocono, Mena, Ark., Bryn Mawr Summer School, Manumit, Workers' Education Bureau—these institutions all born within the last five years are but signs of the growing volume and intensity of the workers' educational movement.

The Labor College of Philadelphia is an organization of the workers of Philadelphia to attack the problem of education. From a small beginning in 1920 it has grown until last winter it had a total enrollment of 150 students in the classes, with an aver-

age attendance of 15. Any one familiar with similar colleges elsewhere will realize that this is a very good percentage of attendance. The best attendance record has been made by the class in Psychology and those in Shop Economics.

Philadelphia appears to be unique among Labor Colleges in having courses in Shop Economics, which is a study of the details of organization, finance, materials and labor which enter into the production of

your particular industry from a worker's point of view.

Other classes include English, Public Speaking, Economics, Labor History, Psychology and kindred topics.

The management of the College is in the hands of an executive committee composed of representatives of the several labor organizations affiliated with the College, together with the chairmen of various sub-committees.

A summer school for trade unionists was held at Pocono People's College, Henryville, Pa., July 24 to August 3, under auspices of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. It was distinguished by the variety and breadth of the courses, and the size and quality of its faculty.

Work of Hand Kept

At Mena, Ark., Commonwealth College was organized in April, 1923.

Two years of experience have enabled Commonwealth to develop a method of education for workers on a self-maintenance basis. Each student spends four hours per day (twenty-four hours per week) somewhere on the farms, in the workshops, or at communal labor. The remainder of the student's time is available for study and classroom work. While occasionally there may be an opportunity for a student to acquire some degree of skill in a trade through his industrial work, it should be clearly understood that Commonwealth is not a trade school, that the industrial work is for the purpose of group maintenance,

and that much of it is of necessity unskilled labor from which the student cannot hope to derive any particular technical proficiency. Consideration will be given, however, to expressions of preference in deciding work assignments. The skill and experience of the student will often influence such appointments.

Manumit is unique as a residence school for workers' children between nine and fifteen. It is located near Pawling, Dutchess County, New York.

For five summers now the campus, equipment and buildings of Bryn Mawr College, one of the oldest institutions in America for the higher education of women, have been thrown open to representatives of the garment, textile, tobacco, telephone, hotel, rubber, candy, shoe, printing and many other industries, and with competent and sympathetic instructors from all over the country, they have been living out the purpose of the school—"to offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking; to stimulate an active and continued interest in the problems of our economic order; to develop a desire for study as a means of understanding and of enjoyment of life."

No survey of workers' education is complete without mention of the Workers' Education Bureau. This is an intelligence agency for the movement under the guidance of the A. F. of L. Besides its organizing activities, it publishes a quarterly journal, "Workers' Education," and edits a series of books of interest to labor.

BRISBANE HANDS CHILD-SLAVERS A JOLT

A dispatch from Havana tells of negro voodoo worshippers, led by a white man, about to sacrifice a three-year-old white girl, called by the voodoo man "the kid without the horns."

The rural guards arrived in time.

That will shock every American, including

Americans that make their fortunes out of child labor, killing or stunting thousands of children every year.

The difference between such a white American and the black voodoo doctor is this: The American is a wholesaler, the other a retailer.
—Arthur Brisbane.

WHY WORKERS' EDUCATION?

"Children being taught in our schools receive their education in an environment very different from what might be called working-class environment. In the first place while the teachers are doing all they can to improve the minds of the young, and admitting that their great and only thought is to turn out of the schools and colleges the very highest type of educated men and women, yet their teaching must carry with it the one thought, that of perpetuating the present order of society, whereas in workers' educational efforts just as naturally the predominating thought will be a changed order of society."—From International Workers' Educational Conference, Ruskin College, Oxford.

Giant Wealth

One Reason Why Colleges Are Unfair to Labor

Ever since the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin voted to refuse all gifts from private "benefactors" and thereby let a present of \$600,000 from the Rockefeller foundation go, there has been a good deal of discussion about colleges and great wealth.

This discussion is not new. It recurs periodically. But the action of the University of Wisconsin is new, and may quietly mark a beginning of the emancipation of American colleges and universities from the governorship of Big Business.

The control of Big Business over our colleges is exerted in two ways. First, by packing the controlling boards with business men. For instance, Gary sits on the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Northwestern is a very old and honorable Methodist College located at Evanston, Illinois, near Chicago. Recently it has been in the public limelight because of suppression of opinion on the campus. Its faculty is staid, conservative and safe. Not a single opinion challenging the established order has emanated from Northwestern. Northwestern is no exception. It is typical. All colleges and universities are vitally governed by business men—some of them without any education.

Millionaires Administer

The second way in which Big Business influences our colleges is by placing the business man type in the president's chair, and by sharing stock interests with the school corporations. The president of Harvard University paid an income tax of \$36,567 last year. This indicates an income of \$150,000 a year. Harvard University is a corporation owning \$13,000,000 of railway securities. Yale owns \$12,000,000 and a former president of Yale is one of the bitterest opponents of public ownership of railroads. One can little doubt the adroit influence of such wealth upon the administrators and the teachers of a college. They are timid about urging reform, and loud in upholding things as they are.

Labor has an interest in what goes on in the colleges. Colleges are furnishing the small executives and managers as well as the technicians of industry. Our bosses come from the college. The kind of teaching they get there determines their attitude toward our labor problems, when they get out in the world.

Draws Off Talented Unionists

A young member of a trade union of Minneapolis recently entered the University of Minnesota with the firm intention of go-

ing back into the labor movement and working as he always had done at his trade. Influences surrounding him in the University were such as to break down in his own mind this intention. Authorities told him that he would be of more use to the labor movement if he entered personnel service—that is, become part of the management of industry and become a member of the employing class. This is not a random or isolated instance. It merely vivifies what is taking place constantly and all the time in our public school system and of the so-called system of higher education; in fact, not only in the United States but in England and other countries, the school system can be looked upon as a selective agency for discovering boys and girls of talent, of training them and fitting them for the managerial positions in the industrial world. This means that there is constantly drawn off from the labor movement its leadership and those capable and fine minds which it needs for the proper development of its own enterprises.

G. H. D. Cole, an English economist, has written intelligently and passionately on this question in his book called "Labor and the Commonwealth," and this stresses the first real reason why labor should be interested in a program of education for itself—that is, to train and repossess for itself the youth which rightfully belongs to it.

"White List" Small

One of the soundest reasons for the rise and growth of workers' education is the fall and decay of liberalism in the established schools.

If labor were to make a "white list" of fair schools, it would be astounding how few would meet the test. Amherst had its little day of liberalism; then Meiklejohn was ousted; Reed College, Portland, Oregon, had its flirtation with freedom, then fell into the hands of the sunshine patriots, agents of the lumber barons. Since firing Scott Nearing, the University of Pennsylvania has slunk down into innocuous desuetude. Czar Nicholas still reigns at Columbia. There is scarcely a sign anywhere that the colleges and universities have freed themselves from the grip of employer psychology.

Dartmouth is preserving free speech. The University of Wisconsin in calling Glenn Frank to the presidency gives promise of rising to the emergency with a free institution. Bryn Mawr has made a wise adjustment to the new day. How pitifully few this list is. Yet for those labor can be thankful. They predict the outcome.

25 RICHEST CORPORATIONS

	Tax Paid
Ford Motor Company.....	\$16,493,160
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	13,435,545
United States Steel Corporation.....	11,005,219
General Electric Company.....	7,245,900
General Motors Corporation.....	5,600,000
Standard Oil Company of Indiana.....	4,260,264
New York Central Railroad Co.....	3,806,148
Consolidated Gas Company (N. Y.).....	3,681,818
Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	3,530,501
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.....	3,523,774
The Texas Company.....	2,667,269
F. W. Woolworth Company.....	2,636,943
Dodge Brothers, Inc.....	2,450,843
Swift & Company.....	2,391,702
International Harvester Company.....	2,379,375
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.....	2,340,575
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.....	2,336,436
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	2,299,070
Norfolk & Western Railway.....	2,265,222
Sears, Roebuck & Co.....	2,259,713
Fisher Body Company.....	2,249,000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.....	2,234,422
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.....	2,158,650
American Can Company.....	2,133,152
National Biscuit Company.....	2,048,807

26 RICHEST MEN

	Tax Paid
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York.....	\$6,277,669
Henry Ford, Detroit.....	2,608,806
Edsel Ford, Detroit.....	2,158,055
Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh.....	1,882,609
Payne Whitney, New York.....	1,676,626
Edward S. Harkness, New York.....	1,531,708
R. B. Mellon, Pittsburgh.....	1,180,699
Frederick W. Vanderbilt, New York.....	702,896
George F. Baker, New York.....	792,076
Thos. F. Ryan, New York.....	791,851
George F. Baker, Jr., New York.....	783,406
Edward J. Berwind, New York.....	722,103
Vincent Astor, New York.....	642,600
James B. Duke, New York.....	641,250
Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia.....	583,872
J. P. Morgan, New York.....	574,379
H. Foster, Cleveland.....	569,894
Eldredge R. Johnson, Camden, N. J.....	542,627
George Allan Hancock, Los Angeles.....	543,726
H. H. Timken, Canton, Ohio.....	540,336
Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago.....	540,000
Arthur Curtiss James, New York.....	521,388
Thos. W. Lamont, New York.....	480,000
Felix M. Warburg, New York.....	471,404
Charles W. Nash, New York.....	459,776

LINCOLN'S SPIRIT REBUKES "GOLD" EDUCATION**ABE**

*I honor the man who is ready to sink
Half his present repute for the freedom to think.
And when he has thought, be his cause strong or weak
Will risk t' other half for the freedom to speak;
Caring not for what vengeance the mob has in store,
Be that mob the upper ten thousand or lower.*

—LOWELL.

With a charcoal ember, a few great books, an undying urge and an eminent character Lincoln dug an education out of an unfriendly environment. He became Amer-

ica's greatest writer of English, a classic in his own right. He as an American man-of-letters is honored by a memorial at Oxford University, England.

Enter, the Movies!

A. F. of L's Great Film Marks New Era in Union Education

On August 25, the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor Movement, gave a full streamer front page line, and devoted its leading story to the announcement that the American Federation of Labor had entered the movie field.

Describing "Labor's Reward," the new film, the Herald calls the epic of the workers' age-old struggle, this "epoch-making venture in the world of the cinema."

No American daily paper gave such prominence to this news—probably because there is no strictly labor daily in America. But officials of the American Federation believe that the London Herald has not exaggerated the film's significance, when it called it an "epoch-making venture;" inasmuch as the film represents the first utilization of the silent drama to tell labor's story to waiting millions.

With this step taken by the A. F. of L. comes the announcement that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is strongly considering placing a powerful radio broadcasting station in the new bank building in Cleveland. Organized labor then will have two new agencies of education with which to elucidate labor's cause to the indifferent.

Enthusiastic Reception at Atlantic City

The new film had its first showing at the 45th annual A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City on the night of October 6. Sometime late in October the film will have its second showing in the nation's capital, where it will have its official introduction to the Washington public by President William Green.

An enthusiastic reception was given the first labor drama at Atlantic City. The crowd of delegates, all of them veterans on the battlefields of industry, thrilled as they saw depicted before them as vivid as life the common experiences they have been sharing for years.

The film appears in four episodes, carrying a human story of love and sacrifice. The play uses the "deadly parallel" method, drawing comparisons between the far days of the past when slaves paid homage to masters, and the days of the present when wage slaves bow to the autocratic will of industrial overlords. Scenes showing the ravages of unemployment, city parks where

human driftwood lie stranded under old newspapers used as bed coverings; the injunction judge aiming judicial spit-balls at helpless strikers; the closed and open shop; the contrast between the sanitary factories where union label goods are made, and the insanitary where the scab goods are fabricated; the strike with all its attendant drama—these and many more like them are interwoven into the action.

Starts Big Organization Drive

Following the showing of the film at Washington, D. C., this month, it will be shown simultaneously in five States, probably California, Illinois, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts. Representatives of the A. F. of L. will appear in these States with two units of the drama, one as a reserve in case of emergency. Already central labor unions are clamoring for showing of the film story.

Already there is plenty of evidence that the drama will inaugurate the biggest organization campaign in the history of the American Labor movement.

John J. Manning, A. F. of L. Union Label Chief, who with President Green is responsible for the conception and character of the film, believes it is but the forerunner of many labor films. Each craft, he believes, will want to preserve its history, its heroic episodes in a film story. The printers, the machinists, the engineers, the photo-engravers, the electrical workers will all in time have their own histories recounted in celluloid.

The educational value of this achievement, if realized, cannot be measured.

The drama now about to go before the public was created with the extremest care. A Chicago producing company, with an all-union staff, was employed to do the laboratory work. Expense was not spared. The producing firm has done some of the best work for Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and other screen actors. It has employed actors of national note to take the parts. It should be noted, however, that these screen craftsmen will not be played up, nor will any living or dead figure in labor history be portrayed. The reason is obvious. The drama deals with LABOR'S struggles. It recounts the epic growth of a mass movement, and its intent is to use individuals only as exemplars of the mass.

Production of Labor's Own Film Drama, depicting the age-old struggle of the worker to rise to a place of dignity in society, warm with the pulse of life, marks a new stage in workers' education. "Labor's Reward," the film drama made by the A. F. of L., will be released this month.

Keep the WORKER on file. Consult it for data on wage, organization, and other economic questions.

Please!**TO ALL LOCAL SECRETARIES**

IMPORTANT: During the wage year just closing, the International office assisted more than 20 locals in the preparation of wage briefs. In every case, save one or two, the local was successful in making advantageous agreements, many of them winning increases.

Already requests are reaching this office for data for this coming year's negotiations. We are very anxious to get accurate new data **FROM OUR OWN SOURCES**, and we can get this information only from you. Will you therefore fill out the list of questions below at once?

Please bear in mind that this data will help us to help other locals.
(Sample Form)

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO WAGE SCALE

Number of Local Union.....

Kind of Local.....

City

Sources of figures submitted.....

Year	Wage Per Hour	No. of Hours Per Day Worked	Average No. of Working Days Per Year
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925

(Signed)..... Secretary.

(Use this page as sample. Don't mar your Journal by tearing this page out)

Facts as Bullets

Gompers Began Research Tradition of Labor in 1881

In Samuel Gompers' autobiography he relates this incident:

"In order to inform the public I arranged with the New Yorker, Volkszeitung, for the preparation and publication of a survey of the tenements in which cigars were made. I made the survey. In order to gain admission to the apartments of the workers, I assumed the role of a book agent, providing myself with a set of Dickens. Knowing the financial and cultural conditions of the Bohemian tenements, I knew I would not be embarrassed by making many sales. None of them recognized me. Once inside an apartment I asked questions and quickly made observations. The ignorance of those Bohemians at that time was appalling. They had been isolated in life and work, rarely venturing outside the Bohemian colonies. In later years, when the cigarmakers' trade unions were able to break down the barriers that prevented Americanization of these Bohemians, they made magnificent American citizens and able trade unionists.

"Some of my questions led them to suspect me of being a Health Inspector, but despite suspicion, ignorance and indifference I elicited facts, and prepared detailed reports on the various tenements, which were published serially in the New Yorker, Volkszeitung, beginning October 31, 1881. I tried to bring to those who had not seen the squalor of those dwelling places of poor immigrant workers a picture that would appeal to their hearts and their stomachs and their intelligence. The little children with their old-young faces and work-weary figures mutely condemned the crime industry was committing against them. There was nothing in these tenements to stimulate cleanliness and discrimination of mind and body.

"These totals proved our agitation had not been in vain, for the percentage of tenement production had materially declined. My published report became the educational document in the campaign against tenement factories."

At this hour, the research tradition in the American labor movement may be said to begin. Gompers relates how these facts laboriously gathered by him were later laid before legislators at Albany, with practical results.

Cold facts have always played a part in labor's fight for industrial democracy. What Gompers learned at Albany he later applied at Washington when the American Federation of Labor established its headquarters in the Capital City. The A. F. of L. has always been strong in research.

It has always prepared its case as a lawyer with due regard to scientific method. Gompers later tells how he was instrumental in establishing a Bureau of Statistics in New York state, and still later how he used the influence of the Federation to secure the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Research in the Department of Labor.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has proved a driving force in legislative reform. It gathers facts on the cost of living, on wages, hours of labor, efficiency. These facts are accepted as scientifically accurate. They refute theories. They form a basis for sound conclusions.

Labor has made great gains — probably its greatest gain — through proper presentation of

facts about industry and industrial conditions. The A. F. of L. maintains a research department. Certain groups of employers show a conciliatory attitude toward organized labor, and are anxious for the adoption of the conference method, where facts are the only ammunition. This is evidenced by the continuance of the National Council for Industrial Conciliation in the Electrical Industry. A union without research data is sadly handicapped in these conferences. Certain national unions, besides the A. F. of L., have established research departments with success; namely, the International Typographical, Locomotive Engineers, International Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All big corporations maintain such departments. In England and other European countries research and education are accredited ac-

(Continued on page 795)

COLD FACTS

"Labor is forced from time to time to take a position on large questions of national policy—foreign relations, domestic controversies, economic measures and constitutional changes. There are always many people ready to offer quick and simple remedies. Many philosophies will be expounded, and many skeletons will be rattled, and many revelations will be offered. But infallibility is not given to mortal man or mortal woman for that matter. Therefore, the best we can do is to bring to bear upon each decision all the pertinent and available facts that throw light upon it. That may seem somewhat prosaic, but I believe that it holds more of promise than a multitude of creeds."

—Charles Beard.

Brookwood College

Overalls Not Shed for Full Dress at Union School

By ISRAEL MUFSON, Member, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Brookwood Graduate

"It ain't that labor is getting highbrow but because it has to compete in this life with the rah-rah boys graduated from all sorts of colleges that it turns to colleges of its own."

Johnson was speaking to a group of screw-driver and monkey-wrench artists as they were lolling around during the noon-day rest period. Somehow, the subject of colleges sort of sneaked into the conversation, though the start was given by McBurney, who, in a half audible expression, sighed for a college education to give him the apparent life of ease of the engineer who was fussing around the building with blueprints in his hands.

At the mention of college and college life every one turned to Johnson. As far as the horny-handed sons of toil were concerned Johnson was the expert and fount of all information when it came to colleges. For had he not just recently returned from Brookwood, the much-boasted labor college at Katonah, N. Y.? The labor college which has now completed four successful years, is regularly incorporated under the laws of New York, and governed by a Board of Directors composed chiefly of labor representatives from trade unions establishing scholarships for their members.

There was one thing, however, that most of the simple-minded sons of Adam could not understand. If Johnson did go to college, why did he return to his old job? As far as preparing him for the soup and fish, the two years he spent at Brookwood were a total loss.

"Now listen here, boys," Johnson was explaining for the 'steenth time, "I did not know myself what I was getting in for when I first heard of Brookwood. Colleges were colleges to me and if Brookwood was a college, then I had visions of nice prim

professors, in long togas and heavy rimmed specs, telling me a lot of stuff about the way the Greeks went about in bed sheets in the market place or how Shakespeare yelled for a horse when an oil can would do. You know, I thought I'd become a regular campus hound with balloon pants and pompadour. But I was getting tired of being rattled around like a tin can on the end of a yellow cur's tail, whenever I stacked up against the boss in an argument. So I thought that maybe it wouldn't be so bad to learn a little Greek and Shakespeare and shoot them at the payroll manipulator as a come-back."

The group was drawing closer around Johnson, becoming more interested while the latter expanded on his favorite subject.

"But, boys, right from the start I knew that whatever was true of other intellect factories, this brain shop was entirely different and that I'd have to start learning about colleges all over again. My notions of higher learning no more fitted into the realities around Brookwood than I would fit into silk knickerbockers in the court of King James.

He-Man Talk Usual

"You know I expected to meet a lot of soft-spoken professors with Back Bay accents who would talk about their recent 'trahvels' to Europe

and other heathen places. But imagine my surprise when I bumped into more knowledge about the labor movement and real he-man talk than anywhere else I can think of. Why, it was like home to me right from the beginning. There was David Saposs, instructor in Trade Unionism and Labor Problems. Quite a regular human being to look at, you know. But when he started to unravel, you would think he had lived with every officer of every trade union ever since Adam was locked out from the Garden of

LEADS SCHOOL



A. J. MUSTE

Chairman of Faculty Brookwood College

Eden. Maybe my breath wasn't bumped out of me when he started to tell me about the officers of our own international, mind you, things you and I never knew about."

Johnson's enthusiasm overpowered the hard-boiled show-me attitude of his fellow workers and they were waiting, eyes glued on the speaker, for more of the story.

"Saposs is only an example," Johnson continued. "I know you guys who have gone through your copybook drills think you know how to write English because you can spell words of four letters. But you don't know how much you missed in that direction until you become a member of Miss Josephine Colby's class in English. No, she doesn't make you sit down and write ten times, 'Honesty is the best policy,' or 'Opportunity knocks at every man's door once.' But she makes you knuckle down to brass tacks and before long you can turn out on paper the best little argument for joining a trade union, or a little sympathetic appeal for help to strikers, or on the need of attending union meetings. You know, in her class, like in all the others at Brookwood, you never are permitted to get up into the clouds but everything seems so real because they are kept close to the actual things that you or I do or ought to do in everyday life.

"And so on down the line, with Arthur W. Calhoun in Social Economics and A. J. Muste in History. None of them take you up in an airship to play hide and seek with the sunbeams but they show you that every study is so closely related to real life that you can't really study them unless they are associated with the everyday factors that you have to contend with on your job, in your union, or in the home.

"Maybe I'm getting too collegiate for you, but what I meant to convey was that worker's education, that is the education you get at Brookwood, is just part of life, like your working on this job every day. In Brookwood you are getting the experiences of others and thereby get a wider knowledge of life as a whole.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Discussion

"There is no professor sitting on a platform at Brookwood, his skin almost bursting with knowledge, handing out wisdom to the young yokels who swallow the dope like so much grub in one-arm-chair cafeterias. There is a lot of back talk handed out, and if Mary, who has led twelve strikes in the needle trades, thinks that the prof has overstepped the bounds of reality not in accord with her experiences, she trips him up right then and there. Pretty soon it is a free-for-all, with every member who has an idea taking part. After a lot of checking and rechecking, something approximating the truth is arrived at and the class is ready to go on to the next question. No one can get away with any pet idea or notion at Brookwood unless it has stood the battering of the missiles of hard-

boiled miners and machinists. This is true in every class.

"But don't get anxious, buddies," Johnson turned to his listeners who were beginning to show signs of restlessness at this emphasis of the academic side of Brookwood. "Men and women can't spend all their time straining their intellect without periods of relaxation and play. Maybe you don't know how to play among yourselves without having someone else do the playing for you. So you go to baseball games to watch eighteen men through two hours of contortions, or you go to a show where you are a silent spectator and others still do the playing. In Brookwood the students do the playing themselves. It takes a little while for the young male and female trade union students to learn that watching others is not the best way in the world to have real fun. But soon they get into the spirit of the thing and they play their own baseball, sing their own songs, stage and produce their own plays and skits and disport themselves in a manner best suited to their individual and collective desires.

Wide Open Spaces Offered

"There is plenty of room at Brookwood to be happy in. Fifty-five acres of hill, wood and meadow compose the college grounds. Walks and hikes keep the students healthy and fit for their studies. Their bodies grow vigorous in this close contact with nature. Their spirits expand in this atmosphere of quiet restfulness. Their minds grow keen in this interplay of social and individual experiences. They learn what to expect from life and they learn the best means of working with the factors of life to get what they have learned to want.

"I suppose now that I have told you what Brookwood stands for the idea uppermost in your minds is what benefit can it be to a trade unionist when after all he has to go back to his old job, put on the same overalls and draw the slim little envelope the same as before. There is McBurney sighing for the job of the engineer whom he has just seen go by. While engineers are necessary we must realize that without the man with the monkey-wrench and screwdriver the engineer would be useless. There will always be the many workers who will always do the work of the world. But they need not be the dumb followers who always draw the short end in life's raffle. They can also use their heads collectively for the betterment of their lot and work with the engineer for the advancement of the whole social structure. But this requires an understanding of society and of ourselves as trade unionists and the part we have to play in it. Brookwood is teaching us that part. Maybe outwardly I do not show it but I am a better man now than I was before I spent my two years at Brookwood. I do not go around with a grouch because I think I have been

unjustly dealt with. Whether in the union or on the job if I think anything is wrong that should be righted I discuss it with all of you and we arrive at an understanding that eventually leads to the correction of the evil. And then there is the personal pleasure of being able to analyze a given situation, to have the confidence of understanding and not to be an ingrown hater that makes our whole life sour.

"But I better finish where I began." Johnson looked at his watch and found the lunch hour almost up. "It isn't for the purpose of shedding its overalls and clothing itself in full dress that labor has turned to education. But labor is competing for the best things that life can give it with the present owners of industry. In its daily contacts with the opposition it has to deal with minds that are trained in the last word of scientific information. What kind of a deal can it get when the best it can do is stack up its brawn against the other fellow's brains? Labor has the brains and from now on it intends to use them. That is why it is developing colleges of its own. If labor's desires are to be fulfilled it has to be with brain and not with muscle. Labor wants to do its part in the reconstruction of society on a basis of service.

A School of Pals

"It's almost time to start work again, fellows. But before the whistle blows I think I have time to tell you about the classes that are opening this fall at Brookwood on October 19. I am getting lonely around here talking to myself and I want a buddy with me who has gone to Brookwood, to help me and play with me when he comes out. How about it, McBurney? You wouldn't be lonesome out there. There will be forty-five or more other trade unionists, machinists, carpenters, textile workers, iron molders, miners, railway clerks, wood workers, metal and garment workers, cap makers and milliners, to play with and to exchange experiences with. I know your

think-tank needs a little polishing and an intimate acquaintance with English, World History, Social Economics, Psychology, Government, Literature, Foreign Labor Movements, Trade Union Administration and Organization wouldn't do you a bit of harm. Besides, if you feel that you have a special urge to contribute to the educational advancement of your brothers and sisters in the labor movement you can take up the special course in Journalism that is being offered at Brookwood. The labor press is bound to play an important part in the work of labor's advancement and maybe your call will be in that field, who knows?

Then there is a course to be given in Pageantry and Dramatics. It isn't half as foolish as it sounds, because many people can understand a thing much better when they see it than when they read about it. And if you present a difficult labor problem to a group of regular fellows who are kind of weak in the upper story through lack of use, on the stage through a play they will follow you much quicker than if you tried to tell them about it in words. McBurney, you have the chance of becoming the Rudolph Valentino of the Labor Movement.

"Well, boys, that's all there is; there isn't any more," Johnson concluded, as he rose to his feet, preparing to go to work. "McBurney, why don't you write immediately to A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood, Katonah, N. Y., and inquire about Brookwood and the possibilities there for you? Remember it opens on October 19. So hustle."

The whistle blew and the men dispersed, each to his particular job.

Two men started off in the same direction.

"Say, Jim," turned one to the other, as he copiously spat at a nearby 2 x 4, "I don't grasp all of Johnson's gab, but it does make us some important, don't it?"

"You said a mouthful, Tom," Jim replied, throwing out his chest with pride. "We ain't such dumb-bells after all."

1925 A BIG CO-OP. YEAR

Producers' cooperatives in Great Britain are drawing to the close of another good year, despite the dullness of British trade. Comparing present business with last year's reports, tidy dividends on wages are to be paid again, in addition to the regular pay which members of labor co-partnerships draw.

In textiles, for example, this year may see a repetition of last year's melon of a ten per cent wage dividend in two big companies. One boot and shoe co-partnership earned two shillings six pence per pound, or 13 per cent. Printers, too, expect a prosperous year in

company with their steady expansion for the past 12 years. Seventeen of these societies did a \$2,000,000 business last year, paid the union scale and then gave themselves a profit of nearly \$20,000. In Scotland the famous Paisley weaving cooperative, funded in 1862, enjoyed a profit of \$150,000 on a business of \$1,500,000.

There are now 61 labor co-partnership industries in Britain functioning as a part of the great cooperative movement. Their capital is around \$14,000,000, their trade \$21,000,000, and their annual profit \$1,400,000.

Keep the WORKER on file. Consult it for data on wage, organization, and other economic questions.



EDITORIAL



Wanted— Better Men We want men. Brainier men. Brighter men. More useful men. We want every member of this organization to make of himself the brainiest, most useful man possible. This is why we have continually hammered away for education. It's why we have dedicated this issue of the Journal to workers education.

And when we speak of workers education, we do not mean merely books and classes and lectures. We mean anything that helps to develop a working man—anything that tends to help him to help himself, his fellows, his family and his union.

Much can be gained from reading good books, from attending good lectures and study classes and taking part in discussions. But workers education means much more than all this. It means fitting yourself as completely as possible to serve yourself, your fellows and your family. This education comes from being a good listener—from trying at all times to speak clearly and to the point and without pretense.

It comes from asking questions freely—from looking up things you do not understand—from learning the fascinating story of the Labor Movement—from regular attendance at Union meetings—from writing letters and articles to Labor papers and Journals—from talking with people on worth-while subjects and trying to think seriously and honestly.

This "education means, in short, anything that will add to a man's ability, to his knowledge," and to his usefulness. This kind of education—workers education—is the hope of the Labor Movement.

So long as you are not too old to laugh and play, you are not too old to learn and serve.

Forty-Five Years' Service As the American Federation of Labor goes into its 45th annual convention at Atlantic City, it is good to recall that this national trades assembly has always been on the side of reason rather than force; has always been on the side of construction rather than destruction; has always upheld civilized values as opposed to the chaos of the jungle; has always stood for education, social welfare, and the common good. Its short comings—and what human institution is without them?—have arisen from its very nature—it is a representative body unable to move faster than the represented masses dictate. It goes into its 45th convention with a record of achievement behind it; it has cemented the friendship of Mexico and South American republics; it has mapped out and begun a big organization campaign; it has faced strikes unflinchingly. With this tradition and record, we may expect to see new progress planned for and made.

Take Charge of Our Own Minds The day of bluster and bluff is gone. Strikes are becoming fewer and fewer. It is now brains and understanding. To develop these, to get the right kind of knowledge and understanding, we must do the job ourselves. We must take charge of our own minds. The

other side has had charge long enough. They have kept our minds in strait-jackets long enough. Their soft lifeless brand of "education" has simply bottled us up. It has kept us going around in a daze—kept us from going to the bottom of things. Their "education" has perpetuated the rotten scheme of things that we oppose—the scheme that produces insane fortunes and hypocrisy at the top and destitution and misery at the bottom.

A new deal must take place. It is taking place. We must be done with education as it is organized today. It is selfish and repressive. It makes men meek—makes them cowardly, greedy and dishonest. It stifles good motives. It dares not teach the truth. Those behind it cannot stand the truth. We can. They have everything to lose. We have everything to gain.

At last the Unions of this country are seeing the light. They are getting behind true education, honest education. They are building their own educational movement, with the help of some real educators. They are developing a host of little labor schools and colleges throughout the land. This movement is called Workers Education. It's something for which this Journal has fought for some years.

This education—our education—is free and generous. It spreads no propaganda. It has no reason to shun the truth. It teaches us the realities of life—prepares us for the world in which we actually live. It fits us to be better men—fits us to defend and push forward our great movement of struggle and progress.

Not much longer will ignorance cover the brain of the labor movement. No longer is there any excuse for a man going around like a bat living in darkness.

Morris Shoots Himself So Morris Devine shot himself. Morris was 60 years old. His wife is 62. Both started work at the ages of 8 and 9 in a cotton mill in Augusta, Maine. They have worked there steadily ever since, until a few days ago when Morris was discharged because he was getting too slow. He then wounded his foreman and killed himself. But Morris' wife continues to work in the spinning room.

No, Morris' life didn't amount to much. No school, no play, no romance, no union, no pension, no hope—and finally no job. Childhood, youth, middle age, old age—all spent in a dingy cotton mill, and you can't blame Morris very much for becoming desperate and being gripped with the lust to kill, when he saw he was being thrown on the human scrap heap while his wife was left to toil on.

It's tragic, to be sure. But there are many thousands of other poor devils just like Morris. From childhood to the grave they dwell in a world of despair and fear—fear of the foreman—fear of accident, illness and loss of their jobs. They are maimed and crippled or break down from old age—then comes the human scrap pile.

Poor old Morris—like millions of others—was too ignorant and cowed to join a labor union for help and protection. He thought he could go it alone—and what a reward!

Getting What We Want We want jobs—steady jobs—well paying jobs. We want good jobs—good working conditions—shorter hours. We want to stop children from doing men's work. We want to unharness wives and mothers from soul-killing machines.

We want to kick hypocrisy and narrowness and greed into the gutter. We want sincerity and reason to occupy the throne. We want rascals stripped of their robes while honesty goes in rags. We want these things and many more.

But we will never get them by wishing, hoping, dreaming and imagining. We will get them only through organization—through politics—by use of printers ink—and workers education.

The most important of all is education, education, and more education. Everything else is based on this. All that we do is based on what we know or do not know.

So heed our plea: Interest yourself in workers education. Attend a Labor Study Class. If there is none in your town, see that one is established. Write this office for information. Write us about good books to read.

Get your Local interested. Get an educational committee at work. Be honest with yourself. Equip yourself. Make yourself count for something. Fight ignorance at every chance. It's our greatest enemy.

Don't Get Scared Big Business in this country is plainly scared of what is happening in England. The British Labor Movement is drifting toward the left, employer newspapers assert, and the British Empire is endangered. We doubt both propositions. To understand British Labor we must recall that it operates through both an industrial and political arm. When it was in power politically it found expression through that channel. Losing the government, it had to speak through its industrial might. What employer newspapers now call the dangerous drift to the left, is British Labor's effort to protect itself against a dangerous economic situation. England is no longer the dominant banking power of the world. America is that. England is no longer the master it was of world commerce. As a result there is widespread want and unemployment in England. British workers do not believe that the policies of the present Tory government benefit them. They protest.

American workers know British workers as generally wise, deliberate and intelligent men. They will wait for more evidence of "dangerous radicalism" before they accept the views of America's employer press.

Root of All Evil We must admit there is a vast amount of ignorance in our ranks. We must be broad enough to admit it. All of us know it. If it were not for our ignorance, the hard-boiled anti-union bosses would be helpless. Our unions are weak because we have ignorance. One union fails to support another because of ignorance. We betray, cheat and trick and sacrifice one another because of ignorance.

Mis-fits, scoundrels and cowards are in public office because of ignorance. We tolerate wholesale lies and hypocrisy because we are ignorant. Our land is disgraced with poorhouses, nut-houses, illiterates, defectives and lunatics—all because of ignorance—the root of all evil.

It does no good to complain that others are ignorant. No really intelligent man ever does this. It is the easiest way out. It is the lazy man's excuse. Each of us must look to himself. Each must try to improve himself and set the example—and then hope for the other fellow.

So again we plead: Stop making wild guesses. Take the time

to study and investigate. Arm yourself with facts. Study yourself. Study the boss. Read good books. Read Labor publications. Listen attentively. Think seriously. Do what you demand of your children—go to school—labor schools. Feed your mind. Use your mind.

Prepare yourself to fight effectively as men have had to fight all through the ages against ignorance and the powers of darkness.

How to Remain Young "Yes, I have discovered the fountain of youth. The secret is simple. Never let your mind grow inactive, and you will keep young forever. I am younger today than I was ten years ago, because I have worked hard and never been idle. Idleness and old age go hand in hand. I firmly believe that it is the weak minded that grow old, and that, therefore, sufficient strength of mind must be preserved to vanquish old age."

Thus spoke Clemenceau, France's war premier, when he was 78. And "I take a dose of mathematics every day to keep my brain from getting soft," wrote George Eliot.

Both were dead-right. Both knew that an inactive mind is nothing but a "Fool's Paradise." When we don't feed our minds, when we don't keep them active our brains grow soft, our bodies grow old and our minds become childish.

Affiliation With State Federations and General Bodies All too often Local Unions overlook the importance of affiliating with their respective State Federations and Central Labor Councils. This neglect is thoughtless rather than intentional, and if all Locals understood the value of the work performed by State Federations and Central Labor Bodies such as Trades Assemblies, Metal Trades Councils and Building Trades Councils, they would not overlook affiliating and giving their assistance in improving conditions for the movement in general.

It is all too often the case that members of organized labor fail to understand that practically all legislation beneficial to the workers is brought about through the activities of the State Federations and Central Labor Councils. There are altogether too many members who seem to carry the opinion that beneficial legislation just happens, and is not the result of the expenditure of a great deal of time, effort and money on the part of legislative agents representing the labor movement. Once this is understood, we believe that all Locals would do their full duty.

When we have had occasion to bring this matter directly to the personal attention of any particular local, we have sometimes been advised by the Local that they had withdrawn their affiliation because some particular clique was in control, and general mismanagement of Central Bodies and State Federations resulted.

If such conditions exist in any Central Body or State Federation, it is all the more reason why those who are conscious of improper conditions existing should remain in affiliation and do their part to create a proper condition of affairs.

Where such excuses are advanced, it is an indication of weakness, rather than a demonstration of strength and determination, to establish right in substitution for wrong, and really represents an excuse rather than a justification.

We therefore call the attention of all Locals to the important duty of affiliating with their respective State Federations, Central Bodies, Building and Metal Trades Councils, etc.

Thinking is Painful If this appeals to you, you are an exception—an exception because it deals with thinking. And thinking is painful. It's painful the same as it is painful for a big fat man to run for a street car. Most men hate it—hate it because it is a new process in the life of man. It requires effort.

This explains why there is so little original thinking. It's mostly stereotyped. We read or hear something and then repeat it as our own opinions. We usually believe what we want to believe, what is easy to believe, and our views and opinions in most cases mean nothing but the views and opinions of some paid press agent or editorial writer.

Most of us are weak and fickle. We are backward and pessimistic. We down and discredit one another at every chance—blame everything and everybody but ourselves—always looking for the easiest way out. And it is mostly because we dislike thinking. We hate to think our way out. It is so much easier to call a man a liar, a radical or a crook and thus try to discredit him.

Of course most of us think we are thinking when we are only dreaming. Our minds jump around like grasshoppers. We often start out to think and end up with a nap.

But if you are an exception and really want to do some thinking instead of dreaming and imagining, try these suggestions: Get off to yourself and put your thoughts into words. Write them down or speak them out. This will show you whether you are thinking of dreaming, whether your thoughts have any shape or value. It will show you how aimless, loose and disconnected your thoughts have been.

Think about what can be said for and against a thing—of all possible consequences—of all that can happen—of the beginning and the ending. Try to think inside, outside and all around it. When your mind starts to roam and wander, bring it back to the point. Make it stick. Force it to hold on. Soon you will form the habit.

The results will astound you.

A Comparison Speaking of strikes and presidents, compare "our" president with the president of Mexico: "President Calles abandoned today his passive attitude in the tramway strike, which has been going on in Mexico City for twelve days, when he issued a drastic statement declaring the street car company has three days in which to comply with the Constitution and find some means to end the strike.

"The President holds that the men have a right to organize into groups or unions which must be recognized. This virtually warns the company that unless a solution be found he will take steps as an emergency. President Calles said, 'I feel certain the conflict can be solved immediately and definitely by the owners extending recognition to the union.'"

The Mexican Constitution provides that employers shall not discharge workmen for becoming members of a trade union.

No, all this isn't fiction, even if it does read like it. It's simply proof of what wage workers can have when they make up their minds and go after what they want in an intelligent way.

It's proof of what the once disorganized Mexico—the once ridiculed and bullied victim of mis-rule and oppression—has been able to do in only a few years—all because the Mexican workers were determined to stand up and fight for the right.

Bond of Organization A national association with 1,000,000 members recently approached us to join its membership. One argument used was "You will get our Journal free of charge. And it's the best journal of its kind in America." Now we know that every association in the United States from Rotarians to the Ku Klux Klan, and from Prohibitionists to Society for the Suppression of Vice, has an official organ, and boosts it for all it is worth. For good or evil, the nerve of union between members of any association is the stream of words sent out each week or month as the case may be.

In the instance of our Brotherhood, the case is no different. Our JOURNAL remains today a very important bond, and a very valuable instrument of organization and development. That is why the action of the Seattle Convention in voting to develop the magazine is significant. And quite wisely the convention again urged local press secretaries to give warm support to the official publication.

Echoes From a Mad-House Industry has frequently been compared to a mad-house. In a mad-house the natural order of things is reversed; the madman calls black, white, and white, black. And he believes everybody is crazy but himself. We are reminded again of this analogy by the editor of the Wall Street Journal. He calls on President Coolidge at Swampscott, and tells the Chief Executive that Wall Street welcomes a strike in the hard coal fields. He assigns two reasons for his attitude: first, the surplus of hard coal will be sold at a sizeable profit; and second, hard coal substitutes will sell more rapidly.

This is just the reverse of labor's attitude in this strike or any other. Whoever heard labor say that a strike was a good thing? A strike is a necessary thing. It is an alternative to poverty, shame, low wages, long hours and degradation, but labor has never called it a good thing. Labor leaves Wall Street spokesmen to do that.

YOU and YOUR FUTURE

The wise man considers the future, and does not leave it to take care of itself.

Life Insurance is a definite form of wisdom in preparing for the opportunities and responsibilities which come to every individual.

Let us help you to be wise for your future.

Fill in the blank below and mail it to the

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

My name is.....

My age is.....

My address is.....

Kind of insurance interested in.....*

WHICH ROAD SHALL WE TAKE?

**MASS EDUCATION FOR WORKERS—Proceedings of Second Annual Conference
of Teachers of Workers' Education at Brookwood. Edited by a Committee
of Local 189, American Federation of Teachers**

"To what end is labor educating itself, particularly as it educates in the mass? Obviously the answer is: It is educating itself in order more successfully to wage its fight. But what is the fight? Is it against employers? Is it for living wage and working conditions? Undoubtedly so. But its fight is a bigger one than that. If it were not, many of us would not even be mildly interested. It is a fight for a saner, more humanely organized world, a world in which the real rather than the meretricious values shall have sway. If that is labor's bigger fight then labor's education of itself becomes a far more significant thing than it is sometimes conceived to be. It becomes an equipping of itself for an understanding and an eventual control of the basic social values."

These words of H. A. Overstreet in his paper "The Psychology of Mass Education," strikes the keynote of this booklet on Mass Education published by Brookwood College. This series of discussions represents the earnest, intelligent, and more or less calm endeavor of a group of labor unionists to find what workers' education is all about. This marks the value of this book. It does not take for granted that this spontaneous, driving urge of unionists to create their own type of education is all-wise, self-directing, or faultless.

The booklet treats such subjects as Value of Recreation in Workers' Education; The Library and Workers' Education; The Public Schools as a Factor in Mass Education; Labor Chautauquas; Circuit Riding Among the Miners; The Travelling Teacher in Mass Education; Humanizing of Knowledge; The W. E. B. as a Project in Mass Education; The Psychology of Mass Education; Ritual in Mass Education; Women's Auxiliaries as a Field of Mass Education; The Place of Literature in Mass Education.

The little book is full of thought-provoking declarations. Hear what a vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers says about public school education:

"The average school in New York City

is a factory presided over by an autocrat, with education as a function subsidiary to the running of the mechanism. With classes ranging from forty to seventy, with over crowded curriculum, with the teacher judged on the basis of uniform examinations, with rating as a club over the teachers, the instructors become docile instruments in the political educational machine. The only hope is in the field of experimental education where efforts crushed in elementary schools will be encouraged. Even the little red school house in the country is in a position, by reason of the flexibility of its program and the diversity of the teacher's activity, so that children are left largely to their own resources, to give a superior education even with inferior teachers and equipment.

"In respect to the task of fitting pupils for their job as workers, the school is not meeting the requirements either adequately or understandingly. Teachers know little about the economic status of the workers. Snobbishness is engendered. Teachers are usually antilabor, or at best neutral. The child learns to look down on labor. He dissociates the economic struggles of his own parents from what goes on in the classroom. The child learns much that is not so. He is taught that capital is the result of thrift, that property income is a reward for service. Capital and the capitalist are confused. The child becomes unfit to function in the economic sphere or to estimate correctly the problems of social progress; so that, as in the instance of the reforms of Joseph II, the masses will be opposed to what is for their own good. The only hopeful sign is that the new schools and the union movement among teachers are developing dynamic tendencies. Teaching in Workers' Education classes makes over teachers and thus makes real their otherwise theoretical knowledge."

Local unions and central labor bodies that are considering starting labor classes this winter should get this book. It is a practical guide to the subject. In so far as is possible it answers the question "Which Road Shall We Take?"

FACTS AS BULLETS

(Continued from page 785)

tivities of organized labor. It is NOT an experiment.

It is easy to hold opinions. It is a different matter to hold sound ones; and it is a far more difficult thing to reach sane, workable conclusions from the facts.

Labor's faith in scientific knowledge; its emphasis on research; its unafraid willingness to rest its case on facts is one of the proud and hopeful features in our movement. Research, the scientific method, forms a broad basis for all labor education.

Turbines Turn

Water at Great Wilson Dam Gives Up Power

THE Wilson Dam—memorial to a great President, labor's friend—the second greatest engineering project undertaken by the United States Government, and the largest structure of its kind in the world—stands virtually completed.

Across the Tennessee river where the stream rushes toward the sea, falling 140 feet in a stretch of 37 miles, a wall 105 feet thick, 96 feet high, and 4,500 feet wide, has been thrown, creating a lake above fully 18 miles long. This solid wall of water crashing over this solid wall of masonry generates 700,000,000 kilowatt hours of primary power per annum and 1,490,000,000 kilowatt hours of secondary power per annum—a rich resource for present and future generations.

It is this great development, known throughout the United States as the Muscle Shoals project, which has done more to popularize the idea of cheap power publicly controlled, than any like project in the United States. With the completion of Wilson Dam, it is certain that Muscle Shoals will again be the bone of bitter contention when Congress convenes in December. Up in Wisconsin, young Bob LaFollette, running for the Senate to succeed his father, declares for the "operation of Muscle Shoals power plant by the Government to furnish electric power to the people and fertilizer to the farmer at cost."

Built by Day Labor

In the meantime, oblivious of the coming legislative battle, the waters of the Tennessee spill through the flood gates and generate the much-needed power—wastefully.

It took 1,350,000 cubic yards of concrete and stone to erect the colossal dam; and Hugh L. Cooper & Company, engineers, New York, builders, announce that the entire structure was built by day labor. The cost was \$50,000,000.

Here is a description of the main features of this remarkable project:

Dam No. 1, including a lock, is located about three miles below Dam No. 2 and is purely a navigation development.

Dam No. 2, known as the Wilson Dam, is now under construction and is practically completed. This installation cost about \$50,000,000 excluding interest during construction. This power plant with the Ten-

nessee River unregulated will supply approximately 700,000,000 kilowatt hours of primary power per annum and 1,490,000,000 kilowatt hours of secondary power per annum. Navigation locks are included in this development.

Dam No. 3 is a proposed water power and navigation development located about twenty miles upstream from Dam No. 2. This project is estimated to cost about \$25,000,000, including the locks, and using the unregulated flow of the Tennessee River is estimated to supply 285,500,000 kilowatt hours of primary power per annum and 608,000,000 kilowatt hours of secondary power per annum.

LOCK—The lock forms the junction of the works to the bluff on the north side of the river, and the space occupied is mostly excavation in rock, and is nearly parallel to the general shoreline. It is a double-lift lock, 812 feet long overall, exclusive of approach walls and fenders. The lock walls are of concrete, averaging 60 feet in height and varying from 15 to 23 feet in thickness. The culverts are contained within the lock walls, and flow to or from the lock chambers is controlled by balanced double cylinder

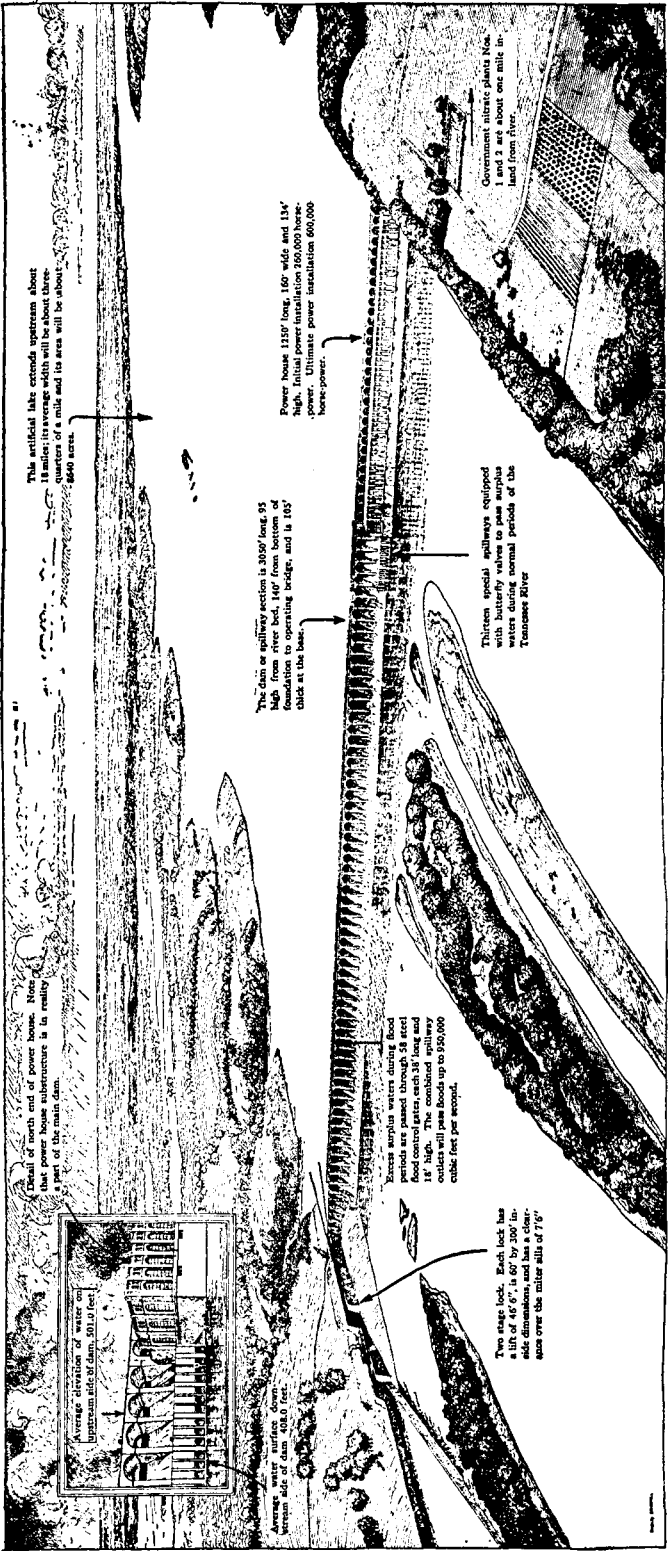
HARNESSING THE TIDES

Read the report of Maine's indorsement of the Cooper project to create 500,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy by using the tides of Quoddy Bay. Here is a new hydro electric project of absorbing interest to Electrical Workers. The story is to be found over W. M. McKenney's name in correspondence from L. U. 567. A complete description of the project will occur in the November issue.

valves. The clear width between walls is 60 feet, and the available length of each of the two chambers is 300 feet. Normal depth over the upper sills is 12 feet, over the middle sill 8 feet 11 inches and minimum depth over the lower sill is 7 feet 5 inches. All of the lock gates are steel and the upstream gates in each lock are of the type first developed for and installed in the lock at Keokuk, Iowa. The lower and middle gates are mitering lock gates and will be operated by Isthmian canal type swinging mechanism actuated by compressed air reciprocating engines. There are two upper gates; a service gate and a guard gate. These are floating gates, or hollow caissons watertight all over, with vertical movement between open and closed positions. When open they are entirely submerged and below the level of their sills. The movement of these floating gates will be effected by admitting or discharging water to or from their interior, and in either case the flow will be by gravity.

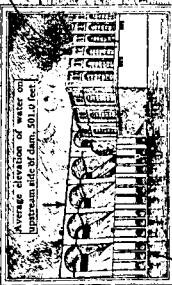
The upper lock and its walls will be

READY!



This artificial lake extends upstream about 18 miles its average width will be about three miles. The area will be about 6640 acres.

Detail of north end of power house. Note that power house structure is in reality part of the main dam.



The dam on spillway section is 3050' long 95' high from river bed, 140' from bottom of foundation to operating bridge, and is 185' thick at the base.

Power house 1350' long, 160' wide and 134' high. Initial power installation 600,000 horse-power. Ultimate power installation 800,000 horse-power.

Thirteen special spillways equipped with butterfly valves to pass surplus water during normal periods of the Tennessee River.

Two stage lock. Each lock has a lift of 45.6', is 60' by 300' in area and will pass 100,000 cubic feet per second.

Government nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2 are about one mile inland from river.

MUSCLE SHOALS WATER POWER. CAPACITY 600,000 HORSE POWER

TURBINES TURN (Continued)

spanned at right-angles and between the floating gates, by a steel bascule bridge, which will be the north shore connection of a continuous bridge over all structures to the south shore. The roadway of this bridge will be level throughout its entire length at elevation 520.00.

Controlled by Compressed Air

All mechanical operations in the lock, including the bascule bridge will be controlled from a switchboard in the operators' house, and will be actuated by compressed air, excepting the upper gates, and these, too, may be so operated in an emergency. The downstream approach to the lock will be the old channel between Patten Island and the north shore, and the upstream approach will be the open water of the pool created by the dam.

DAM—The north end of the dam is the south lock wall, whence it extends, first in an easy curve for a short distance, and then in a straight line normal to the general direction of the river, to its junction with the power house, a total distance of 3,100 feet. This distance comprises 200 feet of north abutment, 2,668 feet of spillway section, and 232 feet of sluiceway section.

The north abutment is the usual gravity section, with battered face and vertical back, and its flat crest is at elevation 506.00. It is equipped with superimposed piers and arches, forming a bridge which joins the movable span across the lock.

Discharge Capacity Enormous

The face of the spillway section is of ogee form, its back vertical and its crest at elevation 483.00. This section is likewise equipped with superimposed piers, which support arches and thus form a continuation of the high level bridge. The piers are 8 feet thick and the clear spaces between them are 38 feet long. There are fifty-eight of these 38-foot openings, and each has a discharge capacity of 11,800 cubic feet per second when surface of pool is at elevation 501.00. Each 38-foot opening is fitted with a steel gate 18 feet high, which may be opened or closed at will, the movement being vertical on roller trains. The movement of these heavy gates is accomplished by displacement counter-weights suspended in wells in the piers. Power to open the gates is local to each and independent of any other source, and the power to close each gate is its own deadweight. Surface level of the pool must be maintained during all stages of the river, and these regulating gates will be opened or closed accordingly. Freshets and flood waves appear quickly in the Tennessee, and the gates are therefore rigged so as to be operated without power from any outside source of supply. Power is obtained from the river by the simultaneous emptying or filling of two displacement tanks per gate by gravity.

All of the gates may be opened or closed from the bridge as quickly as men can traverse the length of the dam and turn the levers of a single valve at each gate.

The sluiceway section is of gravity type with flat crest at elevation 506.00, and is surmounted by the piers and arches of the bridge, the same as the spillway section. It contains thirteen sluices 9 feet in diameter and a trash chute 23 feet 6 inches wide

Expansion of Concrete Guarded

The dam contains an inspection gallery at elevation 411.00, which is about 9 feet above the original rock surface of the river. This inspection gallery is 6 feet wide by 9 feet high. The use of the inspection gallery is two-fold; first to carry the necessary piping for the proper drainage of the usual leakage through the dam, and to relieve upward pressure underneath the dam, if such occurs at any time in the future during the operating period. This inspection gallery also carries a portion of the piping system required for the operation of the gates. Access to the inspection gallery is had at the north end of the dam and at the south end of the power house. The dam is divided into sections by expansion joints, each section 46 feet in length, in order to provide for the expansion and contraction of the concrete, due to seasonal changes in temperature. These expansion joints are not only necessary for the safety of the finished structure, but are necessary to take care of the expansion and shrinkage incident to the setting of the concrete during the construction period. Without these expansion joints the integrity of the structures could not be effected.

The normal width of the dam proper at the base may be taken as 160 feet. Because of periodical floods in the river requiring the discharge over a structure 98 feet above the bed of the river of flood quantities of more than twice the flood discharge of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, Canada, it has been necessary to equip the dam with special aprons to prevent the scouring of the rock below the dam during times of flood discharge. These special aprons are shown on the general drawings in this bulletin.

18 Hydraulic Turbines

POWER HOUSE—The overall length of the power house and forebay structure is 1,250 feet and its width is 160 feet. The depth from the top of the power house to foundation rock is about 150 feet. The forebay structure contains the control gate system, screens and the fifty-four concrete conduits through which the water is conducted to eighteen hydraulic turbines. Surmounting the headgate structure is the concrete bridge connecting the bridge on the main dam with the south shore roadway system leading to the high tension switch

yard, the oil circuit breaker building and other incidental buildings. This roadway will also afford public access to the bridge back of the power house and the bridge on the dam proper. In the power house substructure are located the scroll cases, whose function is to receive the water delivered by the conduits and distribute the same uniformly around the periphery of the Francis Turbine runner. After the water is discharged from the runner it is conducted to the river below the power house through concrete chambers called draft tubes. The power house substructure will support a superstructure about 75 feet wide and 65 feet high. The power house structure is a part of the dam creating the pool above it and as such is provided with expansion joints and an inspection tunnel of the same general character as described for the main dam. The superstructure will be provided with two 150-ton cranes. Access to all parts of the power house, using elevators or stairways, is provided. The power generating capacity now in process of installation consists of four main units of 30,000 horsepower and four main units of 35,000 horsepower each and one house service unit of 1,000 horsepower. The power generated will be produced by one runner to each unit mounted on a vertical shaft. Direct connected to the main shaft is the generator, its exciter, and the weight of each revolving part is about 500,000 pounds per unit exclusive of vertical water pressure, and the revolutions are 100 per minute. This revolving weight will be carried by Kingsbury bearings. The overall efficiency of each unit will be about 87 per cent of the theoretical horsepower.

GENERATORS—The first four generators will have a capacity of about 25,000 k. v. a. and the remaining fourteen generators will have a capacity of 32,500 k. v. a.; both capacities at 8/10ths power factor. The current generated will be 3-phase, 60-cycles, at 12,000 volts.

SWITCHHOUSE—Connecting the power house proper to the switch house on the south bluff is the generator lead tower, in which will be installed the generator leads conducting the current generated to the oil circuit breaker building on the south bank. The switch house building contains the

switchboard control rooms and the administrative offices.

Limestone Construction Followed

Excess water not required for power purposes and flowing over the top of the dam will be controlled by fifty-eight steel gates, each 38 feet long by 18 feet high, these gates to be operated by a control system which will permit one man to open or close all of the gates in two hours, thus securing the most dependable flood regulation. These gates are designed so as to discharge up to 950,000 cubic feet of water per second. This 950,000 cubic feet of water per second is three times the maximum discharge of the St. Lawrence River in its international section.

The foundation for all of these works is a very hard blue limestone. The foundation strata have been carefully examined and thoroughly tested throughout the entire length of the dam, power house and lock system, and found entirely satisfactory. Exploration holes, varying in depth from 40 feet minimum to 100 feet maximum, have been driven for every 20 feet of length of the structures, to show the character of the foundations. The plans followed for the testing of these foundations have so thoroughly revealed the character of the rock supporting all of the structures as to remove all possible doubt as to their sufficiency.

Dam No. 2 and all of the water retaining works are what is known as the gravity type of construction, meaning structures which depend primarily on their own weight for their ability to resist overturning or sliding on their foundations. This type of construction has been in successful use for centuries and is now considered in conservative engineering to be the most dependable design where permanence, heavy duty, and low cost of maintenance are required.

In general, reinforced concrete construction throughout Dam No. 2 has been followed only where exterior surfaces immediately adjacent to reinforcing rods can be maintained waterproof throughout operating conditions, thereby relieving the reinforcement of the deterioration that always follows where waterproofing cannot be perfected and maintained.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY, GENERAL ELECTRIC'S CHILD, CONTINUES TO GOBBLE POWER

The Associated Press carried the following dispatch from Harrisonburg, Va.:

A new link in the proposed super-power chain of the Southern Appalachians was forged yesterday when four independent power companies of the Shenandoah Valley merged to form the new Shenandoah River Power Co., Inc.

The merger is said to involve more than a million dollars. The properties will be operated by Ives & Davidson, New York.

The majority of the stockholders of the old companies have transferred their holdings to the new corporation.

The merged companies were: Weyers Cave Light and Power Co., the Valley Light and Power Co. of Woodstock, F. A. Shank Co., Timberville, and T. A. Andrick Co., New Market. These plants supply virtually all the light and power to small communities in northern Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah Counties.

Perils of Monopoly

What to do About Impending Power Trust

By Charles Edward Russell and Carl D. Thompson, of the Public Ownership League of America.

We are approaching the most serious crisis of the present generation.

There is on foot a nation-wide, in fact a world-wide movement, to completely monopolize the power resources of the nation and the world. It is a movement that imperils democracy and popular institutions. The control of electric power means the control of the entire industrial life of the people. For, with the rapid advance of electrical service it will not be long until every industry, every public utility, every farm and every home will be absolutely dependent upon electric power. If power is monopolized, the nation is monopolized.

Is Greatest Trust

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, has warned us of the peril of this power monopoly. He says, "nothing like this gigantic monopoly has ever appeared before in the history of the world."¹ United States Senator Norris has filled page after page of the Congressional Record with the facts about the power trust saying, "I have been dumfounded and amazed, and the country will be dumfounded and amazed when it learns that practically everything in the electrical world is controlled either directly or indirectly by some part of this gigantic trust."²

Over 20,000,000 of the 55,000,000 horsepower of potential hydro electric resources of the country are already owned or have been applied for by the companies. Their literature loudly boasts of the fact that over 850 municipally owned light and power plants have been abandoned, sold or turned over to them.³ They have twice

defeated the people of the State of California in their efforts to conserve their great hydro-electric power resources through state ownership—and once the people of South Dakota and Washington.

Combinations Multiply

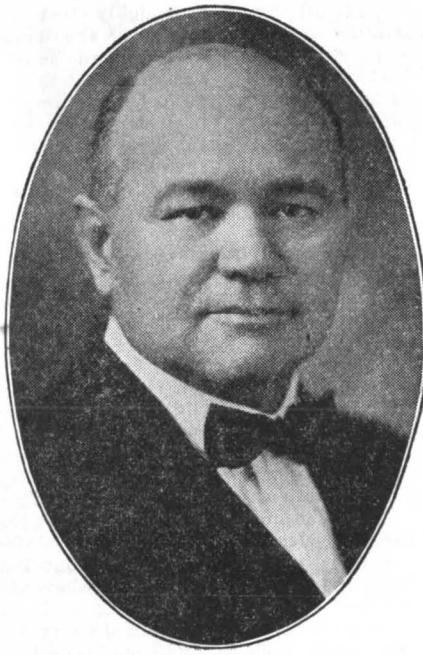
Meanwhile, combinations, mergers and acquisitions by the power companies are going on with astounding rapidity. On July 9,

announcement was made in the press of a giant merger in Wisconsin that all but completed the private monopoly of the power of that state. On July 25, 1925, it was announced that the Middle West Utilities Company had perfected mergers and consolidations that gave it control of the utility service in 1,269 cities, towns and villages in 18 different states. And these are but illustrations and incidents in the onrush of these titanic powers.

And, finally, as though to leave no room or reason to doubt the purpose and intent of the power companies, Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, tells us frankly in his recent book that, as soon as possible *there must be a single, nation-wide superpower system and that it must be privately owned.*⁴

Meanwhile, the same process is going on in foreign countries. The so-called Dawes plan is after all, a scheme by which the publicly owned railroads of Germany are being turned over to private exploitation. The real meaning of Mussolini in Italy is his turning over of the publicly owned utilities of that country to private owners. He

RALLIES PUBLIC



CARL D. THOMPSON

Secretary, Public Ownership League, makes a plea for Organization to protect public interest in water-power fight.

¹ "Giant Power," Report of Survey Board of Pennsylvania to General Assembly, February, 1925, Harrisburg, Pa.

² Congressional Record, January 2, 1925, pp. 1101-1114; also February 9, 1925, page 3382.

³ "Political Ownership and the Electric Light and Power Industry," 262 page pamphlet by National Electric Light Association, 29 West 39th St., New York City, N. Y., 1925.

⁴ "Superpower As an Aid to Progress," by Guy E. Tripp, G. P. Putnam Sons, New York, 1925, pp. 13-22, etc.

began on July 1, by surrendering the telephones of Northern Italy to a group of this combination. Other utilities are to follow. In France, the private interests have succeeded in getting away from the government a part of the parcel post system. In England, this same combination has defeated the nationalization of the railroads and is working in many cities to overthrow the municipal ownership of street railroads. In every country of any importance this effort to break down and discredit public enterprise of every sort, and capture the field for the private interests, is under way.

Intrenchments of the Trust

Thus we are face to face with the most powerful, most determined and the most far-reaching and penetrating monopoly the world has ever seen. It has a powerful and effective publicity and propaganda organization of its own with branch organizations in practically every state in the Union. It has back of it literally millions of money and hesitates at almost nothing in its efforts to control and coerce public opinion.⁵ And, what is more, it seems to have at its command the greater portion of the press, the platform and the radio. It counts as its friends and supporters those high up in the administration of affairs at Washington, the majority of both houses of Congress, most if not all of the state legislators and no one knows how many city officials and municipal councils.

Suggests Ways to Meet Crisis

How are we to meet this crisis?

First of all, we have to get the facts to the people. The general public are quite unaware of the existence and operations of the power trust. Nor do they see the menace of its possibilities. And so far as public ownership is concerned, the general public has been so poisoned by the propaganda of the power interests that it is quite generally believed that there is nowhere on earth any real example of successful public ownership and that, therefore, of course, there is nothing to do but to let the private monopolies have the country.

So, first of all, the people must get the facts. Then, too, there must be a concrete, constructive program to meet the situation. And, finally, there must be a uniting and co-ordinating of forces sufficient to put the program through.

These are precisely the things the Public Ownership League of America is doing. It

gathers the facts on every phase of these great problems and publishes them in leaflets, bulletins and books. It also publishes a magazine and conducts state, national and international conferences.

Vigilantly Defends Public

It also has a concrete, constructive program. It has prepared and had introduced in Congress the Norris-Keller bill providing for a general, nation-wide public power system. It co-operates with the progressive forces in Congress in the effort to save Muscle Shoals and make it the first unit of the public power system. It works with the City of Los Angeles and the people of the Southwest for the public development of the Hydro-Electric power of the Colorado River; with Seattle, Tacoma and the Northwest, for a similar development of the Columbia River. It has had in its membership from the beginning, Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and co-operates with them and other similar forces for public power in the Northeast. It co-operates with the local, state, national and international organizations of labor and with the organized farmers. Locally, it has already co-operated with literally hundreds of cities in helping them to acquire or build or to hold and extend electric light and power plants. It is steadily extending this service with the purpose of ultimately enlisting all of the 2,581 cities that already own their plants and hundreds of others that are moving in that direction.

Report For Duty

Here, then, is the organization and alignment of forces to meet this crisis. Join hands with us. We are making a fight against this gigantic power. Great as it is, it is not yet sovereign in this world. It can be beaten and will be beaten if progressive and forward looking elements will unite for this battle.

Are you going to surrender? Will you stand idly by and let this threatened disaster come upon you, your home, state, nation? If not, take hold with us. Give us your help. No combination in this world can stand against the plain people if the plain people will stand together.

The Public Ownership League of America,
127 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

(Write for further details, free literature, sample copies, application blanks, etc.)

⁵For the amazing story of the use of money to corrupt a community, see "How the Water and Power Act of California Was Defeated," by Rudolph Spreckels in "Public Ownership," for August, 1924, by the Public Ownership League, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. See also Annual Report of the Lighting Department, City of Seattle, 1924, page 7, 32.

Keep the WORKER on file. Consult it for data on wage, organization, and other economic questions.

Boston's Way

Story of Electrical Education in City Schools

By MAURICE MORIARTY, L. U. No. 103

In an effort to keep abreast of progress the Boston School Committee has approved the organization of a total of 14 elementary school electrical shops; one high school five-year cooperative electrical trade course; one all-day industrial school course; and one continuation school electrical course. Each type of school series has a definite determined aim; the writer will attempt to give a brief description of each type as to content, type of instruction, instructor's qualifications and administration supervision.

Describes Elementary Shops

In the Boston Intermediate and Elementary Schools shop work is divided into manual training, mechanic arts courses and pre-vocational work. The manual training course is given to all sixth, seventh and eighth grade boys, the time allotment being at least three half-hour periods per week. In the ninth grade, manual training is eclectic. Boys in the mechanic art courses come to the shop for 14 half-hour periods per week. This course is for boys who intend to pursue advanced instruction in a high school or trade school course.

The pre-vocational electrical course has a specific aim of creating a desire for further study and a continuance of school training through correlating shop activities with academic subjects which creates a desire in a boy to make excellent progress in arithmetic, English, history, geography, hygiene, drawing.

When a boy is doing wiring jobs in bell work, telephones, electric light circuits, simple power circuits and signal circuits, his interest is keenly aroused in the mechanical demands of the shop and the academic demands of the classroom. In estimating the amount of material required for a certain wiring job the boy finds his arithmetic a very necessary tool. In writing his order for the material and discussing his job with his instructor his English is the next essential required. The history instruction gives a boy the political and economic development of our country; also the progress of inventive science. The geography instruction gives the boy an idea of the nations of the world, inhabitants, divisions of earth surface, natural and artificial, etc. The boy is acquainted with the source of raw materials used in the school shop and industry. The hygiene instruction is instruction in personal hygiene and elementary instruction in shop hygiene. The shop instructors set a high standard of shop hygiene and the boys keep the standard up during their daily shop practice. In the drawing a boy is given instruction in elementary mechanical drawing, includ-

ing wiring diagrams for circuits worked upon in the shop.

The shop instructor is working constantly in cooperation with the academic instructor to give the aid in arousing interest that a well organized shop is able to offer. This close cooperation of the two instructors has enabled the average mechanically inclined boy to make greater educational progress in academic and mechanical instruction than would be otherwise possible.

Select I. B. E. W. Instructors

The number of I. B. E. W. members joining the teaching profession shows an encouraging yearly gain. A number of the men make their start in one of these shops which I have briefly described. From these shops instructors are allowed to take examinations which qualify them for appointments in the high school cooperative electrical course, the all day industrial school course, or the continuation school course.

In any of the elementary school electrical courses no attempt or claim is made to teach a trade. Practical electrical workers make valuable instructors to teach a boy the simple elements of practical electricity. If the boy finds a desire to pursue instruction along advanced lines he enters the high school five year course or the all day industrial school course. If the boy leaves school before he is sixteen he has to go four hours of each work week to the continuation school to two hours academic instruction and two hours shop instruction under the able guidance of Professor Frank Sheehan and Professor Rudolph Marginot, two distinguished members of Local 103. The electrical instruction for the coming year at the continuation school will receive extra stimulation because the two professors just returned from the Seattle convention.

Offers Five Year Course

The five year cooperative course should be of particular interest to readers of our special educational number. The writer is in charge of this school and the I. B. E. W. has a live interest in it. My best men have been taken from Local 103 and are respected members of the teaching profession.

Since September, 1913, Boston has had part-time trade courses of a cooperative type as departments in general high schools. The schools and courses are as follows:

School	Trade
Charlestown High.....	Electrical
Dorchester High	Woodworking

East Boston High _____ Métal
 Brighton High _____ Automobile
 Hyde Park High _____ Metal
 Jamaica Plains High _____ Agricultural

In the schools listed, 1,000 boys are receiving trade and related instructions which aims to develop intelligent citizen mechanics of the future.

Cites Industrial Curriculum

The allotment of time for each subject is the same for each trade. The aim of teaching each subject is to instruct a boy for a subject mechanical and civic values. For example, mathematics is taught so as to be used as a tool of the trade, and also as a science, the possession of which makes many of life's higher rewards possible. The same example may be used for English, science, geography, history civil government, mechanical drawing, etc.

Unless the teacher of each subject can correlate each subject's requirements, from an industrial and citizenship standpoint, the interest of vocational boys cannot be maintained. Without the proper interest developed by a skilful teacher, many boys are lost to successful mechanical careers. To expect ability of a Shakespeare from a boy in English composition and to condemn him because he does not possess it is decidedly unfair to the boy.

The industrial curriculum includes English, industrial mathematics, bench work, industrial science, physical training, hygiene, industrial geography mechanical drawing, cooperative shop work, industrial banking, and civil government.

How They Cooperate With Shops

Each school strives to arrange cooperative relations with high grade concerns through a school official called a coordinator. The concerns sought for are those realizing that effective cooperation with public schools results in better trained mechanics, and prevents the tremendous overhead costs of labor turnover. These results have been convincingly demonstrated to many high-grade industrial concerns of Metropolitan Boston.

When an employer applies to the school for a boy, two boys are reserved for him. For example, here are boys, A and B. While A is in school taking his academic instruction for one week, B his alternate is at work with his employer. The following week A goes to work for the employer and B comes back to school. This week in and week out plan follows on without interruption. If the boy at work is unable to report because of sickness, death in the family, or other reasons, the alternate takes his place upon notification by the employer.

The coordinator visits the boy at work each week, and investigates the boy's prog-

ress in regard to the nature of the work and conditions of employment, etc.

If, on account of dearth of work, a boy cannot be placed with an outside firm, the full week's instruction in shop practice is given every other week in the school shop. In the school shop boys are ready to be assigned at any time to work with cooperating concerns.

Coordinator Has Job

Close correlation of school instruction with shop work is regarded as being of vital importance in part-time schools, and one means of insuring this correlation will be found in the appointment of coordinators. By coordinator is meant the person who supervises and correlates the class instruction and shop instruction of cooperative students. The coordinator protects the interests of boys in outside shops relative to general working conditions, rotation of experience, salary received, attempts made to exploit the boy by unfair employers. The coordinator advises boys complained about by employers for being absent from work, tardiness, inattention to assigned work, or similar complaints. The coordinator checks a tendency on the part of boys to neglect to do good work during their academic week. At times it becomes necessary to take away the opportunity for outside work to make a boy realize he is in school and not in an employment office. The coordinator aids a boy to secure employment when requested, for a period of five years after graduation.

Course Valuable To Boy

The hours of cooperative shop work required each year, during the second, third and fourth years and the full year at work, during the fifth year are of tremendous value to the boy. First, it permits the boy to adjust himself to the demands of industry under sympathetic guidance. Second, the wage received for cooperative shop work permits a boy to stay in school one or two years longer than he could otherwise or to remain until graduated. Third, motor minded boys, after a short experience in the outside shop, return to school with a strong desire for acquiring the full amount of science, mathematics, English, history, etc. The daily contact with fellow workers who left school early to work for a living brings about this desire to make the best of their school opportunities. No longer are these subjects looked upon as the bitter pills of school life. Each subject has a life career value and the boy realizes that value. A number of boys until their interest is aroused by this cooperative plan look upon certain phases of academic instruction as their daily portion of cross word puzzles.

The number of boys seeking advice from the coordinator in regard to extensive training in such institutions as the Franklin Union, Wentworth Institute, North

Eastern College, University Extension Department of the State Department of Education, show an awakened desire for higher training developed through the earn and learn plan of cooperative education.

One of the early surveys made throughout Massachusetts, relative to the needs and possibilities of vocational education, gave this evidence. It was found that the complete schooling of more than 70 per cent of the mechanics employed was of a seventh grade standard or less. It is the aim of cooperative high schools to raise that standard to the twelfth grade level for the citizen-mechanics of the future. This is being done in Boston and can be done all over the United States where employers are willing to meet the education of the boy half way.

Graduates are with the following firms: Boston Armature Works, motor repairs; Frank Ridlar Co., motor repairs; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., motor repairs and switchboards; Simplex Elec. Heating Co., electric heating apparatus; Chelsea Radio Co., radio equipment; New England Tel. & Tel. Co., exchange maintenance; Western Electric Co., telephone repairs; Wireless Spec. App. Co., radio equipment; F. W. Morse Co., auto and radio parts; United Elec. Apparatus Co., railroad signal systems; Elec. Contracting Firms of Boston, general wiring work.

Attitude of Labor

The school has friendly relations with organized labor, and has not attempted to take a part in strikes. The greatest progress is made in promoting the boy's education when he remains neutral when strikes are in force. The private electrical trade schools of the country have made many honest red-blooded mechanics suspicious of public trade schools. These old time mechanics are not without reason for their suspicions. Some of these schools have in years past attempted to act as strike-breaking agencies without success. Public opinion has, in nearly every case, supported the men on strike. These schools I refer to are of a "Train a full fledged mechanic in three months" type.

State and Federal aid to vocational education would not be given if it had not been fought for by organized labor. International labor leaders fought for and secured the passage of the Smith-Hughes law, a law by which federal aid is given to properly organized trade schools and courses.

The Committee on Education of the A. F. of L. has issued a request to central labor unions to expose textbooks in history, economics and sociology unfair to labor.

The five-day week is an actuality in a number of industries in the East. In New York, Washington and other large cities department stores close Friday night during July and August.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Local financial officers are bonded by the International Office in accordance with Article 7, section 6, of the International Brotherhood's Constitution.

Members and officers of Local Unions must see that the following conditions are complied with in order to protect locals' finances. Otherwise, liability of Bonding Company is automatically waived by the Local.

Books must be audited every quarter by trustees as per Article 30, section 9.

When any financial officer of a Local Union is found short in his accounts, the International Office must be notified within seven days of finding shortage, so that the office can properly notify the Bonding Company and comply with all fixed conditions. The Bonding Company requires that notification of default reach its offices before the expiration of ten days.

In order to take advantage of bonding arrangement, no Local must make agreement with the officer who is short as to when he shall make the shortage good; no Local shall accept any notes in pay thereof; or grant the defaulting officer an extension of time. All such merciful arrangements lie only within the duty of the Bonding Company.

Please bear in mind that non-compliance with any of the foregoing conditions by any Local Union or by its officers automatically exempts the Bonding Company from meeting its liability for the shortage.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

Alec Talks

At Last Famous Electrical Worker Tells the World

By ALEC TRECIAN, Just One of the Delegates

To the Editor:

As one of the delegates to the recent convention, I thought I would give the membership at large just an earful of some of the places we visited, and while this is the first time I have busted into public print, just like Roxy of radio fame, I am going to say—Hello, everybody.

Starting on my trip, I came through New York to Washington and, believe me, was royally entertained by the committee of Local Union No. 26 and our International Officers. I found out more in one minute about the workings of the I. O. through my visit there than I suppose I ever would otherwise. We had a delightful trip all over the city and a delicious lunch. Then it was "All Aboard" for the real trip to the convention.

Arrived at Chicago and were taken in hand by the joint committee and, believe me, those lads know how to do things up brown. Had the pleasure of violating the speed as well as other laws with police protection and after seeing the city, started on the next lap of the journey.

I found on boarding the train that we still were guests of the Chicago boys and had a dandy dinner. We then arrived at St. Paul the following morning. Had breakfast as guests of the St. Paul Locals, another beautiful sight-seeing trip through St. Paul and Minneapolis where we again put speed laws into the discard, after which we again boarded the Convention Special.

Tessie, How Could You?

Oh, boy! The stop at Great Falls sure will be a memorable one, for, in the words of "Tessie, the Sewing Machine Girl," can you imagine it, railroad, city, public utility, and other officials were there to greet us and drove us in their private cars all over the place. We saw the Giant Springs, and the wonderful Hydro Plant, and the rebels succeeded in getting plenty of good old German, or I should rather say good old Canadian, and I don't mean maybe when I say it was 9.81 and I only wish I had some of it now, but Alas! the only thing left is the label.

Then on to Ashford, Wash., and by auto to Rainier National Park and Paradise Valley. I won't attempt to describe the beauty or grandeur of it all. I couldn't find words to fit.

On from there to Tacoma, where the local boys and girls (for let me tell you fellows that at most of the stops the ladies were right on the job, too, doing their stuff) again gave us a beautiful sight-seeing trip and helped to do things up brown for us.

Now, I bet you are sorry you didn't come with us.

Then on from Tacoma to Seattle where again the local boys and girls vied with each other in doing things to make us happy and content.

Then came the convention. I have been to many conventions of different kinds, but believe me, though there was divided opinion on many of the questions that came before it, there couldn't have been a more harmonious convention, and it is no wonder to me that other trades look up to us as the most progressive labor organization. The convention over, let's start on the trip back.

International Relations With Canada

We don't want to and won't forget the trip to Victoria and Vancouver with plenty of the stuff that Volstead says we can't have, and I don't think we will ever forget the ball at Vancouver or the sight-seeing trip at Victoria. Then the return trip to Seattle and the start for home.

Then came the stop at Portland, which the writer enjoyed most, of all the trip, as far as scenery is concerned. Here again the local took us sightseeing and the Business Agent, Fred Ream, surely must believe in the Good Book for he was the last to leave after he saw that everyone was taken care of, and has he some good home brew? I'll say he has.

Then on to Frisco, stopping of course at Shasta Springs, but I guess we will pass over this quickly, because while the lithia water was very good, I don't think the sulphur springs agreed very well with some of the gang. But at Frisco again, Al Cohn was on the job with the rest of the committee, and after a sight-seeing trip and dinner at the roadhouse, and the cabaret—well, we are all talking about it yet, boys, and Al, we will never forget you.

Los Angeles was next on the list and the boys there did things up brown. Trip through the city of Pasadena, where we were given the nice oranges; Hollywood, Beverly Hills and the rest of it are almost too much to talk about. Then the trip on the Pacific to Catalina Island, the lunch at St. Catherine's Hotel there, and last but not least, the trip to the submarine gardens. Oh, boy! It is too much to think about for it causes regret that it couldn't go on forever.

Grand Canyon, the next stop, I won't attempt to describe. The beauty and grandeur of it all overwhelms one. And the trip down Angel Trail, which I won't forget for a long time, because that saddle on the donkey was no bed of roses. I'll tell the world.

Then to Colorado Springs and the trip up Pike's Peak, and, believe me, I went right up to the tower because I suppose that is the nearest to Heaven I will ever get and I wanted to take advantage of it. Then through the Garden of the Gods and I might say, while this was wonderful, I didn't even care to stretch my imagination as far as the guide wanted me to. But the Cave of the Winds surely was worth seeing and compensated for anything that might be lost on the other, and I can realize now better than ever why Floyd Collins lost his life in trying to discover one.

Middle West Does Its Stuff

Then on to Kansas City with more sight-seeing and plenty of the old stuff.

Back to Chicago. That was the hardest part of the trip—to have to say good-bye, because I realized I had to drop the role of traveler and come down to earth again as just an ordinary wireman.

The trip will ever linger in my memory as one of the red letter trips of my life; also it offered me the advantage of being with the most congenial group of people I ever had the pleasure of associating with. I shall never forget them.

All of the Locals on our travels surely did entertain us royally and if I failed to mention any in this letter, don't blame it on me but on my head, because of the whirl it has been in.

I hope the editor will find room for this article because it would grieve me to learn that my literary efforts had been assigned to the waste paper basket.

I am taking this opportunity to say that after this my first convention of the Brotherhood, I expect to be a perpetual candidate for all conventions because all in all I find that the wire jerkers are a pretty good lot.

JUST ONE OF THE DELEGATES.

CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL SETS MACHINERY IN MOTION TO DEVELOP WIDE-SPREAD STUDY OF LABOR PROBLEMS PLANNED FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

A study club outline on labor problems has been prepared for working men and women by the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department and is available at its Washington office. The outline requires little reading matter and for the most part takes up questions that are either well known to a person who is working or can be easily learned.

The outline is in eight parts to cover eight meetings during fall and winter months. The only reading matter used with the outlines is a few paragraphs from Pope Leo's Encyclical on the Condition of Labor, the Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction and the labor section of the Pastoral Letter. Three other pamphlets are referred to for additional reading if desired. The six pamphlets make up the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department's Half Inch Labor Book Shelf.

Titles of the various outlines are Wages, Hours and the Seven Day Week, Unemployment and Part Time Work, Cost of Living, Housing, Accidents and Sickness, Unions and Joint Meetings of Employers and Employees.

The Social Action Department in issuing the outline which is printed in full in the September number of the N. C. W. C. Bulletin offers to furnish additional information on any particular point raised in discussing the various questions of the outline. The section on wages is as follows:

1. What proportion of the men in the parish (or club) are skilled? Semi-skilled? Common laborers?

2. What are the general rates of wages (or salaries) for these various groups?

3. Are any of the skilled getting relatively low wages? Why?

4. Same for unskilled and common laborers?

5. What wages or salary seem needed to maintain a family (man, wife and three children)?

6. What proportion of the working men in the parish (or community) get less than this amount? In what occupations?

7. What amount seems needed to support working women?

8. What proportion of the working women in the parish (or community) get less than that amount? In what occupations?

9. What rules of wages for men, for women and for both are given in the Labor Problem and the Bishops' Pastoral Letter (P. 5) and the Bishops' Program (Pp. 4-13)?

10. Why is the Living Wage emphasized?

11. What are the effects when a Living Wage is not paid? (Refer to Catechism of Social Question, P. 18 and 20 following.)

Succeeding outlines follow the same method of bringing out the knowledge already held by the members of the study club and of calling attention to specific sections of the chief labor programs in the Catholic Church. Commenting on the new outline, the N. C. W. C. Bulletin says, "It is more like an examination of conscience than a study club. It is a study club outline that calls for little reading and much remembering and thinking."

COPYMEN, TAKE NOTICE

Forms of the Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now close on the first of each month. This means that all copy, including correspondence, must be in the editor's hands not later than the 25th of each month preceding.

THE THINKER



LABOR DAY IS CALLED AN UNOBTUSIVE HOLIDAY BY HEARST EDITOR, AS HE BITTERLY PANS FASHIONABLE PREACHERS

Arthur Brisbane wrote this editorial on the morning following Labor Day:

Labor Day, once more a day without labor and with little thinking, and for 99 per cent of all the people merely a day for pleasure.

Labor in this country, free from class consciousness assiduously cultivated in Europe, looks upon itself not as a class apart, and with good reason.

Labor Day is welcome. It's a holiday at exactly the right time. But so far as labor is concerned, it doesn't mean much.

Dean Brown, of Yale, tells workmen that what they need is a new state of mind. He thinks workmen don't sufficiently appreciate the "joy of work."

If the learned dean could lay bricks, set

type, or work around a blast furnace for a year or two, he would probably know more about the joy of work in some lines than he does now.

The Reverend Dr. Straton, of New York, thinks Christianity should reach out and influence the workmen. He asks:

"Can the carpenter of Nazareth win the laboring men of America?"

The carpenter of Nazareth undoubtedly would win more of the laboring men if the fashionable and other preachers would always remember that the man of Nazareth really was a carpenter whose teachings rendered literally and forcibly by any fashionable preacher would cause that gentleman to lose his fashionable job.

CHINA'S ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN THE MIDST OF ORIENTAL FERMENT, PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN SECURING UNION RECOGNITION

Here is a vivid description of the labor situation in China, where a revolutionary change is in progress, made by the Secretary of the Electrical Workers Union. This was sent to the New York Nation by a correspondent, Paul Blanshard:

The Secretary is an emaciated little man with a face half dreamer, half prophet, young and eager, but very tired.

"Labor unions have never been recognized in China," he said, "but we believe that before this strike is over they will be. Our membership in trade unions here in Shanghai has increased by over 100,000 since the strike began. It is true that the strike is chiefly a nationalist strike against imperialism, but we in the labor unions

are determined that we will not go back to work until our organizations are recognized. Here is a contract which we will submit to the electrical employers tomorrow. It does not call for a raise in wages, but it demands the recognition of the union.

"Yes, we take care of the strike-breakers very easily. We just drop around to their houses, take them out to some convenient lot and make them kneel down in a circle of strikers. We don't beat them up at all, but we make them sign a statement something like this: 'I am a dirty low-down traitor to my fellow-workers.' Then we take their pictures and this statement and hang them where everybody can see. No, we don't have many strike-breakers."

UNFAIR MAGAZINES SEEK SUBSCRIBERS

The following warning against unfair magazines is being carried by the Typographical Journal:

As the holidays approach solicitors for magazines and other periodicals are active in securing subscriptions. The type of these magazines is set in union and non-union composing rooms. List No. 39, issued from the office of the International president, contains the names of more than 250 periodicals that are produced, so far as type and mailing are concerned, in non-union printing offices. Our members can aid in the effort we are making to place all periodicals with union concerns if they will subscribe only for union publications and urge friends and supporters to do likewise. In every instance where our members subscribe for publications produced under non-union conditions the money earned in union composing rooms is set at work to disrupt union conditions. Copy of List No. 39 will be furnished on request. The most conspicuous in the list of non-union publications are Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Farm and Fireside, Woman's Home Companion and Mentor.

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Starting Compensator Troubles

Sometimes a mistake is made in the connections to the compensator, so that full voltage is used at starting and lesser voltage after throwing over the switch. Then the motor at starting takes excessive current, and since the maximum output is in proportion to the square of the voltage, the motor capacity is much reduced when it is apparently running on the operating position. Such action, therefore, can usually be accounted for by a wrong connection in the compensator. Sometimes a motor connected to a compensator takes more current at starting than it should, under which conditions a lower tap should be tried. Compensators are usually supplied with various taps and the one should be selected which produces the least disturbance on the line, giving at the same time the desired starting torque on the motor.

When a motor, having been connected to a compensator, will not start, the cause may be entirely in the compensator. The compensator may have become open circuited, due to a flash within. The switch may have become deranged, so that it will not close, or a connection within the compensator may have become loosened. Possibly when a motor will not start when connected to a compensator just installed, a secondary coil may be "bucked" against another secondary coil within the compensator so that no voltage is produced by the compensator at the motor. This results in no particular heating and in no apparent phenomenon which would account for the motor not starting. An ammeter in the motor leads will account for the absence of current, or a volt meter will indicate the absence of voltage.

Collector Ring Troubles

It is essential that the contact of the collector ring brushes be good or else the resistance will be so great as to slow the motor down and to cause undue heating of the collector. This effect is particularly noticeable when carbon brushes are used. The contact resistance of a carbon brush under normal operation pressure and carrying its usual density of current is 40 amp. per square inch with a resistance of 0.04 ohms. Thus under normal conditions the drop in voltage is 0.04×40 which equals 1.6 volts. If the contact is only one-quarter the sur-

face, this drop would be 6.4 volts and might materially affect the speed of the motor. Thus, if the speed is below synchronous speed more than it should be (normally it should not be more than 4 per cent below) an investigation of the fit on the collector brush may show up the trouble.

If copper brushes are used this trouble is less likely to occur, since the drop in voltage, due to contact resistance when running at normal density (150 amp. per square inch of contact surface) is only one-tenth that of carbon. The same trouble may occur due to the pig tail which is used with carbon brushes, making poor contact with the carbon, which gives the same effect as a poor contact with the collector itself.

Hunting of Induction Motors

At times an induction motor will hunt and cause much trouble. The phenomenon appears as a speed variation of 1 or 2 per cent, each side of the normal speed, with a period of vibration depending upon the conditions. It may be anywhere from 10 to 500 swings a minute.

This phenomenon of induction motors depends upon the drop in line between the generator operating the induction motor and the motor itself, and upon the design of slot relations of field and armature. It will cease if the resistance be cut out between generator and motor. If this can not be done it can be stopped sometimes on a three phase motor by changing from a delta to a Y connection, or possibly the grouping of the poles may be changed. In any case the flux in the motor is changed.

The period of hunting has nothing whatever to do with the hunting of the generator. Hunting of a motor may occur even though the generator speed is exactly uniform. This action is entirely distinct from a variation of the uniformity of speed of the generator due to the engine driving, which lack of uniformity is repeated by the motor itself. It is more vicious and usually results in a gradual increase of amplitude of swing until the motor finally gets swinging so badly that it finally breaks down and stops entirely. Ordinarily the manufacturer is responsible, but a change of connections will often cure the trouble and keep the apparatus in operation until a permanent correction can be effected.

According to Herman E. Wills, vice-president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a number of jobs, open to firemen on the railroads are rapidly decreasing, due to the consolidation of smaller roads into larger systems.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees has adopted a proposal seeking to make all welfare benefits part of contracts entered into by locals to be paid for entirely by the industry.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ASSOCIATED CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF THE RAILROAD LABOR ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH EMPLOYERS' GROUP INSURANCE

Whereas Employers' Group Insurance is not designed by the employers to give a service to the workers, but only promotes the selfish interest of the employer; and

Whereas Employers' Group Insurance is retainable on the initial premium basis only so long as the worker is employed by the employer, party to the group insurance scheme; and

Whereas by the very principle on which Employers' Group Insurance is maintained, it is inherent that the employer must, and does, resort to intimidation and coercion in order to establish and maintain the necessary number of workers to meet the requirements of this group insurance scheme; and,

Whereas although the worker is required to pay for this alleged insurance, still the employer reserves the right to, and does, cancel the alleged insurance policies at will; and,

Whereas these labor organizations have for years conducted, and will continue as the conventions of the organizations auth-

orize, a REAL workers' insurance service for the worker, by the workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body condemn Employers' Group Insurance schemes as a menace to the worker, and pledge ourselves to do everything possible to combat this evil, and to bring about a cessation of these activities of the carriers, and be it further

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of the Associated Chief Executives stand directed to make an investigation with a view to determining if the actions of the carrier are in violation of the charters of the carriers, the Transportation Act, or other Federal or State laws, and they are hereby authorized to request hearings before and investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission or proper authorities as to the right and propriety of common carriers to conduct such insurance activities, spend the public's money in furtherance of such schemes, and to charge such expenditures to operating or other accounts of the carriers.

FARMERS' INSURANCE LEADS IN KANSAS

Kansas farmers aren't worrying about Congress so long as their own good cooperative movement—the Kansas Farmers Union—is Johnny-on-the-spot to protect their interests. That's the way M. O. Glessner, of Saline, looks at it.

"We don't give a darn," says this aggressive union lecturer, "whether Congress goes to bed and wakes up right or not. We are still unashamed of the fact that we are farmers. We want to retain our self-respect. We do not want to be humbled in the eyes

of the world by accepting charity from the government."

And then to prove that Kansas relies on her own steady, well-tanned arm, Glessner cites the success of the Farmers' Union insurance companies. In 10 years they have built up a rural insurance business unequalled in America, he claims. Already their assets exceed \$250,000, while their reserves are the largest, proportionately, of any company doing business in Kansas.

Teachers of Chicago affiliated with organized labor have gone on record against the mass production and factory methods of the public schools.




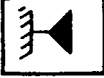



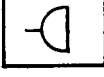




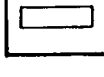
Efforts to attract American miners into Canadian coal fields have been condemned by Tom Moore and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

OBJECTS

"If the object of a workers' education experiment were to give the worker greater power of enjoyment here and now; or to develop his ability to think fundamentally on social problems; or to help him to function more effectively as a citizen in the solution of social problems; or to equip him to fight effectively for immediate improvement in the conditions of labor; to train him as a leader in the trade-union movement; to interpret to him his place in the scheme of things; to give impetus to his demand for a new order of society; to develop his sense of loyalty to his economic organization—if the aim were any one of these things—I believe that the aim would be a legitimate aim of workers' education."

—Dr. Harry Laidler.

STANDARD SYMBOLS FOR WIRING PLANS—NO. 4

	City Fire Alarm Station
	Local Fire Alarm Station
	Fire Alarm Central Station
	Speaking Tube
	Nurse's Signal Plug
	Maid's Plug
	Horn Outlet
	District Messenger Call
	Watchman Station
	Watchman Central Station Detector
	Public Telephone—P B X Switchboard
	Interconnection Telephone Central Switchboard
	Interconnection Cabinet



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. William J. Hainke, L. U. No. 865

Whereas we, as members of Local No. 865, regret the loss from our midst of our beloved brother, William J. Hainke, whose death was the result of an accident while performing his duties, and

Whereas Local Union No. 865, I. B. E. W., mourns the loss of a faithful and loyal brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 865, I. B. E. W., extend their most heartfelt sympathy to his mother and relatives in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in due respect to his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother, a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

W. D. KNIGHT,
W. S. PEREGOVY,
A. W. WILLIE.

Bro. George Arnold Hardesty, L. U. No. 791

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, George Arnold Hardesty; and

Whereas our brothers in this jurisdiction deplore their loss, we wish to express at this time how deeply we are indebted to our late brother for holding high the banner of true unionism among us at a time when many fell by the wayside; and

Whereas our dear brother's death is a great loss to his bereaved family and friends, we are certain that the knowledge of what he was in life will strengthen them to bear their trial and we commend them to the Great Consoler of humankind to aid them; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, a copy sent to our International Office and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRED G. WEYLER,
LOUIS B. MISBACK,
LOUIS W. MARKER,
Joint Committee.

Bro. Chas. Ballmeyer, L. U. No. 101

Whereas we as members of Local No. 101, Cincinnati, Ohio, deeply regret the sad accident that took from our midst Bro. Chas. Ballmeyer, who was a faithful member of Local Union No. 101, I. B. E. W., at the time of his untimely death, and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized him as a true and loyal brother, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 101, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his immediate relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in due respect to his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, one to International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

LOUIS H. HELFERICH,
CHAS. SWEENEY,
BENJ. LLOYD,

Committee.

Bro. M. F. Tiner, L. U. 500

Whereas Bro. M. F. Tiner's sudden death on August 10, has filled us with deep sorrow and regret; and

Whereas Local Union No. 500, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, greatly deplores his loss, we wish to express at this time how deeply indebted we are to our late brother for his efforts to promote unionism among us; and

Whereas our dear brother's death is a great loss to his bereaved family and friends, we are certain that the knowledge of what he was and we commend them to the Great Consoler of humankind to aid them; and be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 500, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers extend its deepest sympathy to the family of our deceased brother; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

P. W. STOWE,
W. F. PREYOR,
N. B. PACE,
D. W. LOFTIN,
Committee.

Bro. William Kincaid, L. U. No. 694

We are sorry to report the death of our friend and brother, William Kincaid, who died September 19, 1925, aged 70 years. Brother Kincaid was of a jolly disposition and in his 24 years of service with the Penna Ohio Power and Light Co., and 12 years as a member of our Brotherhood had made for himself a host of friends who will mourn for one who has crossed the great divide.

S. F. ROGERS,
Treasurer L. U. No. 694.

Bro. E. J. Deemert, L. U. No. 120

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst Bro. E. J. Deemert; and

Whereas Local 120, of London, Ontario, has lost a loyal and true brother; and

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 120, hereby extend their deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolence to his parents, relatives and friends in their hour of bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved parents; that a copy be spread on a separate page of the records of this Local Union, and that a copy be forwarded to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

C. D. BICE,
Secretary, Local No. 120,
London, Ont., Canada.

Bro. John W. Bettis, L. U. No. 520

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 520, Austin, Texas, deeply regret the sad accident that took from our midst Bro. John N. Bettis, who was fatally injured August 18, while in line of duty; and

Whereas in his fellowship we recognized him as a true and loyal brother, unselfish

and always ready to help the brotherhood; a period of thirty days; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; That a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

DAN C. WALLACE,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. Chas. E. Cockey, L. U. No. 28

Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst one of our most esteemed brothers, Charles E. Cockey; it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 28, record the death of our worthy associate; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 28 extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 28, stand in silent meditation for two minutes and drape our charter for a period of thirty days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

F. C. BANDEL,
F. J. MEEDER,
Committee.

Bro. Walter M. Lewis, L. U. No. 28

Whereas Local Union No. 28 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member, Bro. Walter M. Lewis, by accidental death; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 28 keenly deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and commend them to Almighty God in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for a period of two minutes and drape our charter for a period of thirty days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and published in our official Journal.

F. C. BANDEL,
F. J. MEEDER,
Committee.

Bro. Robert Earl, L. U. No. 551

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Bro. Robert Earl; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

S. VANDERBILT,
A. J. SAULWATER,
CLARENCE SWARTZ,
Committee.

Bro. Geo. A. Schulz, L. U. No. 211

Whereas we, as members in office of Local Union No. 211, I. B. E. W., of Atlantic City, N. J., deeply regret the sad accident that took from our midst Bro. George A. Schulz, on September 18, 1925, and

Whereas in his fellowship we had recognized him as a true and loyal member, unselfish and always ready to bear the responsibility of the Local and Brotherhood, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 211, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his parents and relatives

therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 520 extend their most sincere sympathy to his wife and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and one to the International Office for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

W. A. FEW, JR.,
President.
LEWIS B. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

Bro. Albert Jesse Totten, L. U. No. 20

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst our friend and brother, Albert Jesse Totten, who was killed while working on a pole at Greenwood Lake, August 7, and

Whereas Local Union 20 of the I. B. E. W. has lost a true and loyal brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be sent to his bereaved wife and family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

FRED ARNOLD,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. Chas. Coulter, L. U. No. 20

Whereas Local Union 20 has been called upon to pay their last respects to our esteemed friend and brother, Charles Coulter, who died August 17, and

Whereas Local Union 20 of the I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy sent to the bereaved relatives and a copy spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

FRED ARNOLD,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. Michael Kosup, L. U. No. 20

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty to call from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Michael Kosup, who died September 1, 1925, and

Whereas Local Union 20, I. B. E. W. has lost a true and loyal brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be sent to the bereaved relatives and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

FRED ARNOLD,
Recording Secretary.

Bro. John J. Riordan, L. U. No. 537

Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to his Heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, John J. Riordan, who was a true and faithful member of this union, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship of so faithful a friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 537, I. B. E. W., pay tribute to his memory by expressing our profound sorrow and extend to his bereaved family our sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further token of respect and sorrow, our charter be draped for

In this their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, also one to the International office for publication in our official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union.

(Signed.)

ERNEST EGER,
WALTER E. CAMERON,
J. S. BENNETT,
Committee.

Death Claims Paid From September 1, Inc. September 30

Local	Name	Amount
500	M. F. Tiner.....	\$1,000.00
532	Albert Ferguson.....	650.00
101	Charles Ballmeyer.....	1,000.00
865	W. J. Hainke.....	1,000.00
508	L. A. Morris.....	1,000.00
537	John Riordan.....	1,000.00
I. O.	Geo. Hardesty.....	1,000.00
465	E. L. Brothers.....	1,000.00
20	Albert J. Totten.....	650.00
3	M. Moskowitz.....	650.00
39	Edward Shanahan.....	300.00
520	J. H. Bettis.....	475.00
418	C. B. Bussey.....	475.00
38	G. M. Albrecht.....	650.00
111	Fred A. Ryness.....	825.00
340	S. D. Smith.....	1,000.00
638	Walter Hicks.....	475.00
3	James Sugerman.....	1,000.00
732	R. C. Cannon.....	1,000.00
194	Gus Burandt.....	475.00
9	W. Moor.....	1,000.00
211	George A. Schulz.....	825.00
333	M. P. Marsh.....	1,000.00
17	Henry Hawkins.....	475.00
134	Otto Huebner.....	1,000.00
134	J. N. Davis.....	1,000.00
		\$20,925.00

Claims paid from September 1, 1925, to September 30, 1925.....	\$20,925.00
Claims previously paid.....	616,225.00
Total Claims Paid.....	\$637,150.00

(Through a typographical error in the September, 1925, issue under the heading "Death Claims" the Secretary of Local No. 494, was listed instead of Jack H. White.)

An open proclamation by the whole body of Chinese seamen, wharf and tug workers to the press of all countries and labor organizations, received in this country, denounces attacks on parading unarmed girls and boys in Shanghai, and asks for the defeat of imperialism.

* * *

Attacked by Senator Norris, the Federal Trade Commission reverses a former decision and announces that it is going to investigate the electric power trust.

A bill sponsored by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to legalize re-sale prices is to be introduced at the next session of Congress.

NOTICE

To All Local Unions

Ray Longanecker, a non union electrician of this city, disappeared three years ago leaving a wife and several children in difficult circumstances, his wife thinking he had met with foul play.

Recently we have had information which causes us to believe he is still alive and working somewhere in Idaho. Wish all brothers to be on the lookout for this man and if he is located to communicate with this local.

Fraternally yours,

LLOYD W. SCOTT,
Recording Sec., Local No. 73,
Box 635, Spokane, Wash.

If this comes to the notice of Brother Joe or Jess Raddick, of Baltimore, Maryland, last heard of working in Brewster, N. J., or anyone knowing their whereabouts, kindly let me know their address at once and oblige.

N. L. CHARLES, Card No. 1046,
228 Mauch Chunk St., Nazareth, Pa.

If C. M. Anderson, formerly of 1002, of Tulsa, Okla., sees this or if anybody knowing his present address reads this, please communicate with J. E. Horne, 536 East 116 Place, Los Angeles, Calif. This is in regards to a request of Brother Baird before he passed away.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of R. R. McAuliffe, card No. 350970, please notify M. E. McAuliffe, 591 Lake St., Ashtabula, Ohio.

FIVE MORE STATES ON CREDIT UNION ROSTER

Credit unions, those handy cooperative "people's banks" to fight the loan sharks and provide enticing rates of interest for small savers, are now legalized in 23 states. Five states signed the roll this year when legislatures passed suitable laws. They are Iowa, Minnesota, West Virginia, Michigan and Illinois.

Other states on the credit union roll are: Massachusetts, Virginia, Nebraska, Tennessee, Oregon, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana, Utah, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Kentucky, Wisconsin, New York, Mississippi, New Jersey and Texas.

The laws in Nebraska, Texas, Oregon and Utah are in need of certain amendments, but the other states are ready for the rapid development of this popular, small scale banking, which has thrived in Europe for the past eighty years, and has already proved so helpful on this continent, in Canada and in the New England States.

Has your state got its credit union law? If so, are you a member of a credit union? The All American Cooperative Commission, 806 B. of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, will gladly give needed information concerning the organization and conduct of these institutions.



CORRESPONDENCE



READ

Harnessing the tides by McKenney, of L. U. 567. A new kind of electric power story.

Should unions advertise? Read Thickpenny, of L. U. 98.

About travellers once more, with a stern warning attached by Bum-bacher.

Toronto carries on in fight for organized city.

American Planners defeated in San Francisco and California, as told by Danielson, L. U. 295.

Atlanta's plans for extension of union's field.

Tulsa's report on fine work of women's auxiliary.

Why Local Union should affiliate with Central Bodies, by Daugherty, of No. 415.

Parks of Wilkesbarre reports on Anthracite suspension.

Maze of Galesburg discusses organization problems.

Howe tells of big expansion of Los Angeles Local.

And all other good letters.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM A VETERAN

J. H. Richardson, L. U. No. 84, writes that he has suffered a fractured knee, and can not do manual work. He promises aid in organization work, and sends the following interesting reprint:

WAS THE APOSTLE PAUL A TRADE UNIONIST?

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE

It has been clearly established that there were powerful labor guilds in existence two thousand years ago and practically every workman belonged to the guild composed of those who practiced his craft.

In those days nearly every Jewish boy learned a trade, no matter what his social position may have been. So it happened that Paul, the greatest missionary in the history of the early church, learned the trade of tent-maker, even though his father was so prominent a man as to have the honor of Roman citizenship conferred on him, and even though he had the advantages of a thorough training at the university at Tarsus.

This apprenticeship made Paul eligible to

membership in the Tentmakers' Union, and it is altogether likely that he became a member of that organization.

We find in sacred history, that on at least one occasion, Paul made his headquarters in the city of Corinth with Aquila and Priscilla, simply because they also were of the same craft, namely, tent-makers. Here he worked side by side with them, preaching in the synagogue on every Sabbath day.

We have it from Paul's own pen that he worked with his hands as he traveled from place to place, depending upon his skill as a mechanic to earn his livelihood. Because of the necessity for constant travel and because of his dependence upon his trade for a living, it is more than likely that Paul identified himself with the organization that would be most helpful to him in order to secure employment.

It is interesting to note that Paul visited, first of all and established his greatest churches in the cities in which trade unionism was strongest. Unquestionably, he operated very largely through the labor guilds in these cities.

It should be an inspiration to workingmen everywhere to read the wonderful letters which this apostle-workingman wrote.

Thirteen of the books in the New Testament were written by Paul. Read his plea for the slave Onesimus in the letter to Philemon. Read his masterful presentation of the universality of the benefits of Christianity in every one of these epistles. Read that beautiful "love-letter" which he sent to the working people of Philippi, when they sent him a "missionary" basket when he was in the Roman prison.

Follow him in his fight for the common people of every nation as it is told in "The Acts of the Apostles," and go with this workingman-præcher as he travels over almost the entire then-known world, bringing a message of joy to the masses, who, for generations had been told by the philosophers that they "had no souls; that they were made of the same stuff as the dog which upon his death was kicked into the ditch," and then say that you are proud of Paul—Paul, the apostle-trade unionist.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SMOOT ON TOUR

Editor:

He says that we must all write on one side of the paper and leave good margins all the way around the sheet. Hooray for the orders; I can now fill quite a few sheets and say nothing.

He also says that we must write about

some thing or subject that is of interest to the members. Now Mr. Ego tells me that the most interesting subject of all is myself. Someone get me a red carnation for my lapel.

The convention is over and the Brotherhood has another two years ahead of it in which to march forward and prepare to show Detroit that we are there. Yes, we hope to show Detroit that we are there.

Since leaving the Old Home Town I have covered quite a bit of the West Coast, in brief, from San Pedro to Powell River, B. C. In the latter village I had the pleasure of going through one of the largest paper mills on the Pacific Coast and the only one wherein practically all the employees engaged in the actual work of turning out news print are members of the Paper Makers. At present this firm has two 180-inch machines and is preparing to install two additional 240-inch machines. The plant has a present capacity of approximately five tons of exceptionally good quality print per hour.

I was fortunate enough to meet the night foreman who took me through the plant, showing me the process of making paper from the time the wood entered the mill until it came out the finished paper ready for shipment.

When the pulp and water first enter the machines it reminds one more of a weak soapy water than anything else. The mixture is actually from eighty to ninety per cent water at this stage of the game, but as it flows over the screens the water is gradually drained off, leaving a uniform sheet of wet pulp which as it travels along gradually assumes its characteristic heft and strength and finally comes out a finished sheet 170 inches wide and some twenty thousand feet long.

The Powell River Company makes paper for many publishing companies on the Pacific Coast as well as for South America and France.

My next stop after leaving Powell River was Vancouver, B. C. I regret very much that I cannot recall this or that place to some of the delegates who went there after the convention, but the truth is that I found a nice quiet place and remained there instead of properly introducing myself to the town. However, you delegates who went there en masse, if you had any better time than I did while in Vancouver, you had to get up and travel some.

During the progress of the convention I had the pleasure of meeting such well known scribes as Dealy of 303 and the Duster. The Duster and myself were rubbing elbows at the banquet, both being busily engaged in putting fried chicken where it would do the most good. Yes, Bachie, I introduced myself to Brother Cameron, had quite a time locating his Royal Highness, as he was not wearing the knickers. Say, Boy, you should have been here to see how popular he was with the ladies. I was thunderstruck to see a man whom I presumed to be very sedate with

a bevy of sweet young things hovering around him and casting sweet smiles upon him. One could hardly restrain herself from jumping right into his arms. Yes, Cameron, you were the King Bee for the ladies that Thursday night.

After the convention was over I moved South and called upon the local which always greets you with the remark that it is the garden spot of America. Of course that is 83. Also renewed my acquaintance with a noted scribe who pushes out the dope for 18. This gentleman tells me that he was so in the habit of opening and shutting his mouth that he had to take a job where he could open and shut something else so he is now opening and closing the biggest draw bridge ever constructed—anyway he declared that it was the biggest, newest, and most up-to-date bridge now in existence. He was doing the graveyard trick on the Wilmington Bridge and beguiled me into gassing with him from midnight until four thirty a. m. and me an honest hard-working man at that. Yeh, this famous scribe and operator of the controls is our friend, J. E. Horne. Sorry, Horne, that I was unable to get in touch with Williams, but give both him and Myers my best wishes.

Well, Ego having been satisfied we will let go the mud hook and heave to for this month but will try to be present with a full head of steam next month.

Ye Scribe,

SMOOT,
Now of Seattle.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM CONE

Editor:

I started the first Local in this city with 20 charter members last February, getting the boys a raise from \$30 to \$37.40 per week. I was laid off for good because of my activities in the movement when I worked for 17 years.

There being a textile strike here for 3 months, I've also been hard hit since of seven children, only one is working.

I'm not kicking, but I feel it. I am going to motor to Florida this month sometime and I hope to meet some of the boys who will put me in touch with a job. I am not going to do any bumming for money. I will have my whole family with me and I intend to stay. I've had 25 years' experience, 44 years old and am not afraid to work. Please write this up in your next issue in our magazine and I'll see that each month we will be represented. I must state that through my efforts Mr. John E. Shea, president of 907, and the boy I put through as electrician, was sent to the convention at Seattle, Wash. He hasn't returned yet.

I trust this correspondence will in some way reach those who will see Charlie get back to work (in Florida).

CHAS. D. CONE,
Recording Secretary Local 907.
Willimantic, Conn.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

"WALLED CITIES"

Editor:

When in the light of human experience we look back through the centuries, to a period in history, when men built walls about their towns or cities and stationed guards at all of the gates of the wall, we found that egress and ingress were restricted to the few, who were, by the nature of their prominent position in the environment of that day, privileged to the liberties of coming and going as they pleased.

Under the pretense of necessity to prevent attacks from roving bands and marauders were those walls built. They were built of stone and mortar, and many portions of those old walls still stand today as an ever present reminder of the restricted liberties, and the privileged trespasses on the law of equal freedom.

But the spirit of cooperation which has ridden down through the centuries with the law of equal freedom, has reduced those walls to ruins and ingress and egress go on unrestrained except to a proven enemy.

So that it is to be expected that the units of any group or organization of human society may have free access, and like privileges in all of the cities wherein their organization exists.

Passing from the past to the present let us consider the conditions that exist in our own organization today, more so in our metropolitan cities where the complexities of life are greater, and the spirit of brotherliness is smaller than in the towns or villages. Most of our metropolitan cities are "Walled Cities," not walled by stone and mortar against the bodily ingress or egress of individuals, but walled by laws, rules and regulations of the local union therein, who selfishly wish to keep all others out and monopolize all of the work going on within their jurisdiction.

Under the "90 day" "men idle" or other clauses which are sanctioned by the International office, they either keep out traveling cards or so delay, pigeonhole or lose them that a traveler is forced to leave or to scab in order to obtain the necessities of life. Very often he has already had good card jobs promised him if he could get his card through.

Men loafing; this is true, for almost everywhere there are men who, though they have cards, are either not very desirous of obtaining work or are looking for something real soft, or else their disposition is such that they will not be hired except as a last resort and then only for the period actually needed.

Why should the International office allow such conditions to exist and keep good mechanics from smaller centers from coming to the cities to work of they so desire, and their card is paid up?

Among the most outstanding injustices to a traveler are the 90 day clause, "the strike pending clause," the "card not five

years old" excuse. Our secretary, not "you" must send it in to verify it, which is usually never done and one can't work till it is done. There is also the matter of exorbitant differences in initiation fees.

If a traveling card does not give one immediate admittance to work in any local's jurisdiction within the International Brotherhood, then it fails to serve its purpose and loses its place of respect and ceases to be an instrument of value.

When the members of a local in one city learn of the hardships undergone by one of their members trying to get into a walled city, they immediately become prejudiced against the local there, and any requests for strike benefits, donations and sickness of members are either pigeonholed or put into the waste basket in contempt, and when a member of that local in the walled city comes to the smaller town to do a job that some big contractor has landed, he ceases to find a welcome.

The writer was a former secretary of Local 346, and though he has not travelled since 1919, he has received many complaints from travelers all over that portion of the United States, which lies west of the Mississippi River. Since 1919, many travelers have complained of the attitude of the locals in cities such as St. Louis, Kansas City, Tulsa, Dallas, El Paso, Los Angeles, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and others whose pet hobby seems to be to "keep floats out."

If these conditions continue to exist, each local will become a separate unit, having no necessity for a connection with the International, which would in turn become the first step in the disintegration of the whole organization, for when the morale and the need for organization is broken disintegration becomes rapid.

Cooperation and the law of equal freedom crumbled the walls of the medieval cities and gained the rights of the individual, and if properly applied, "and soon" they can also crumble the walls of the modern cities of today so that the traveling card will again be considered as an instrument of value, much to be considered when one is contemplating initiation into a local; a card which one will be proud to carry and never allow to go in arrears. This will mean a great forward stride in the labor movement of today.

J. M. BUMBACHER,
Fort Smith, Ark.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Editor:

We missed the September issue of the JOURNAL, and we surely have a guilty conscience. Now we will try not to let it happen any more. The convention is over and is past history, and (taking our delegates' reports for it) it was not only a successful, but a very enjoyable affair.

We, of Local No. 18, feel very much gratified at the outcome, and especially in re-

gards to the acceptance of our resolution, which provides for an International Representative in Southern California to work in conjunction with the officials of the different municipal light and power communities and the farmers of Imperial Valley. It also treats the Swing-Johnson bill and the high dam at Boulder Canyon (I would like to quote the resolution in full, but space will not permit). Those interested will find it in the proceedings of the Seattle convention; the only resolution presented by our Local.

After the convention was over most of the delegates and their wives journeyed south to see the country, and as yours truly was one of the spieler in the big show we only hope they went away satisfied, as we tried to entertain them handsomely during the forty-eight hours they were with us. If any delegate feels he was slighted, please communicate with the secretary of our Local and we will try to adjust the difference. I personally met quite a number of delegates who attended the Montreal convention two years ago, and renewed friendship with them, and discussed conditions in regard to the employment situation, wages paid, etc. In consequence, I came to the conclusion we have about the same conditions all over the country.

Our I. V. P., Bro. T. C. Vickers, was down our way September 15 and gave us some interesting information in regards to conditions in the Seventh District; also I. R. Bro. Leon Shook attended our meeting the night of September 17 and gave us some encouraging news. We only hope the spirit of these brothers mentioned reaches the ones that listened to their remarks. If it is we will be a Local to be reckoned with in a few months.

A few words about Local No. 18. We have grown by leaps and bounds the past few weeks and we are taking in a fine type of boys, too; they seem to take a keen interest in the meetings, as we have good attendance. I don't know what the secret is, as we have no fine for non-attendance, nor do we give away petty larceny gifts, such as a month's dues, watch fob, cuff links, etc., for attendance. We just tell them cold turkey if they want to better their wages and conditions that our Local meets every Thursday night and be there. Their presence is needed. So far this method is having the desired effect, and we hope it continues, too.

Work in our jurisdiction is just the same as it was at the last writing. No new projects in sight so far. All the big light and power companies are completing the jobs they have been doing for the past year. We don't know what the future has in store for us, but we will say that Providence has been mighty good to us the past two years.

One of our members passed away on August 2 after lingering for four and one-half years, Bro. W. T. (Billy) Baird. Brother Baird contracted the T. B. the winter of

1920; he tried several different locations to try to regain his health, but to no avail. He finally gave up in September, 1924, and returned to his old home in Aberdeen, Miss. He leaves one brother and three sisters to mourn his passing, besides a host of friends here on the coast. He was a well known member from coast to coast. His card (I believe) showed more than 20 years' continuous good standing and he was a brother held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Hoping these few remarks meet with the approval of the worthy brothers and also the critics will stop for this period.

J. E. HORNE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

Haven't seen a news report from Local No. 73 in years and as I have been requested to let the brothers, in our neighboring Locals, know the conditions in our city will try to do my little bit.

Our Local has been trying for some five years to organize all the electricians here. This spring we lowered our initiation from \$50 to \$15, and with the help of International Organizers was able to organize about 90 per cent. This was indeed very gratifying, but if all the members had attended the meetings, believe we could have made it almost 100 per cent. Would like to see it 100 per cent. As has been said before, "A man not with us is a man against us."

Haven't had any trouble with contractors over new working rules, which went into effect July 1. About the only change was that we get double time for Saturday afternoon.

Things are going along fair here with enough work to keep most of the boys busy. Would advise brothers with travelers to stay away if they can secure work elsewhere until things improve here.

Local No. 609 amalgamated with us two months ago. Will state that Brother Christoph of 609, who was terribly burned with 30,000 volts in April, is still in St. Luke's Hospital. Never saw a man go through with what he has and keep up courage like him. Lost his left arm at the shoulder. For weeks he wasn't expected to live and even his wife had a hard time, at times, to gain admittance to see him. He is allowed visitors now and has been up in a wheel chair a number of times. Expect to see him out of the hospital in about six weeks and we will be glad to have him with us again.

Trusting we will have a duly appointed Press Secretary next month who can write every month will pull the switch.

LLOYD SCOTT,
Recording Secretary.

The Journal is your best source of information about your union. Read it; protect it; boost it.

L. U. NO. 81, SCRANTON, PA.

Editor:

Not having written a letter for the WORKER in the last two months I will add a few words and let the boys know that we are still on deck with all hands working and prospects bright for some time. There are some pretty good sized jobs for this town going on at present with one about to wind up in a few weeks.

We saw Bro. Ed. Miller, our chairman, for the first time in a good while; Ed. has been running a swimming pool with good success, he states, and now with the cold weather coming on we expect to see him back at his old job every meeting night. He has the rest of us beaten a mile, as he also runs a skating rink in the winter time, and the colder it gets the better he likes it.

Billy Daley, the Business Agent, is on the job as usual and making the boys come across with the jack, for if he doesn't get it he gets no pay.

We had Bro. W. H. Kieke in here for a short time till he got a rambling stake big enough to beat it to some better town.

I got a letter from him a few nights ago and he says that he landed in Jersey City and hit a good overtime job. The few boys that he met in Scranton wish him all kinds of luck. He is still holding his card in here; so, Jersey City boys, treat him right and you will have no regrets.

Bro. William Cahalin just returned from Florida, down where the millionaires camp, and he tells us that he had to pay 25 dollars a week for room alone, which seems like a lot of money. The money he was getting was in proportion to what he had to pay for parking his ears, so I guess his bank roll is not dented so much.

There is a big power job about 12 miles from Scranton that would look good to the boys if it could only be made a good job. Business Agent Daley is going down to see what he can do about making it good. The Scranton Electric Co. is putting up the plant and they tell us it will be a long time job. Isn't it too bad that all the good big power jobs seem to be done by a lot of men who are not affiliated with the I. B. E. W., especially in this district? There is something wrong, or they would be in out of the cold.

We believe that the G. O. should try to work out a scheme whereby they could be brought into the Union with some help from the nearby Locals for the benefit of all the Electrical Workers in general.

We still have one open shop in this town, and believe me, we have them on the run, as they are not getting the work that they used to and with the wise cracks that one hears from the birdies they would like to give a certain party a good long vacation in the can. Two good guesses as to whom is meant.

When snakes will work for \$6.50 a day and call themselves men you can have your own opinion. They work 9 or 10 hours a

day to make what little they do get. Personally, I would like to see them be made to work 23 hours per day if they don't know any better.

Local No. 81 is not to blame for this condition, as Brothers Miller and Daley lost working time to try and have them see the light, but if their skulls are so thin little wonder they have no brains.

Giving this the once over I don't want you to think that I am referring to the above brothers whose names are mentioned. Well, I guess this is enough for this time, and wishing all the boys all over the States all the work they can handle will call it a night.

RUSTY.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I will try to get this letter in for Local 84 this month as I expect to leave for Birmingham in the next few days. Local 1144 has wanted to organize in that district for some time and have decided on me for the job. So Brother Pollard, our business agent, has asked a thirty-day leave for me to go over there. Prospects look good, so Brother Wages writes me, and believe they will be able to keep a man in the field in the Birmingham district.

Our delegates to the convention arrived home all to the merry and we had a good turnout for Labor Day.

Both Locals 84 and 613 went into the parade together, and I'm sending a picture of the bunch taken after the parade. If the editor will insert it in the WORKER, perhaps some of the old timers can remember some of the members in the group. (Editor's Note: Interesting photo referred to could not be reproduced due to its size.)

Things are running along well in Atlanta at the present time. We have taken in thirty applications since my last letter and expect more soon.

All of the boys are working and getting along fine. Bro. Dick Crandall and wife came in from Chicago on their way to Florida, but Dick went to work here for the Power Company.

Bro. John Childers received burns on both arms from 4,400 volts some time ago, but is back on the job. Bro. Albert Cooper wishes to be remembered to all the old timers who knew of him, as he has worked from coast to coast. Lots of our members have drifted down to Florida on different jobs in the past few months. Good luck to you boys, but remember you are always welcome back in Local 84.

Bro. D. L. Goble is still here with us on the Organizing Committee and will remain for some time to come as the work in Atlanta requires a man like old Dan.

In my last letter I spoke of taking up the subject of reverse laws in certain periods and of the North Pole, which I'll try to explain. Believe it or not, I take it all plainly from the Scriptures and next month I wish

to write on evolution, mostly of the forming of the earth and the origin of the human race on the planet. On account of sin, the transgression in the Garden of Eden, for which the earth was cursed, it turned out toward the pole, revolves on its axis eastward; and the sun running across, which caused the north and south to freeze by the ethereal winds—the sun running around the center of the earth's circumference and proceeding toward the pole as it runs around every 24 hours, changing in its gates, until it reaches 45 degrees toward the pole in three months, and then back as it goes around to the equator within three months, completing six months, and then southward three months, 45 degrees, and back to the equator within three months, completing six months, making in the whole twelve months.

The earth revolving eastward towards the sun heats as the sun crosses between the two 45 degrees, that is in its degrees of heat between the two arctics.

Therefore north and south beyond the arctic freeze northward while the sun is southward, and freeze southward while the sun is northward, and this accounts for tropical animal and vegetation frozen in ice, because of the turn of the planet northward so suddenly.

When this change takes place back to its proper place, this will cause the terrible eruption spoken of in the Scriptures, when many people will hide in holes and rocks and say, "Are there any alive besides us?" etc. This turn of the north end of the earth back east will cause seas to rush back within the earth—a flood backwards—and the waters rushing in around the fire in the earth will cause the mighty shaking, such as has not been known before. You know in a miniature way what happens when you run steam into cold water in your tubs.

Now when this change takes place, when the pole turns back east, then the earth naturally turns southward, and the sun going around east and west you can plainly see the effect will be that the sun heats every part of the planet, and will bring about the tropical and semi-tropical effect on the whole of the planet, and man will be freed from the curse, redeemed from the fall, and the earth also; and which will yield her seven-fold. And then a universal peace on earth and good will to men.

And this accounts for the four quarters of the earth. It made a quarter turn; it matters not if it turned north or south, it would be the same result. Forty-five degrees north from equator and forty-five south; strike a square and you will have the four corners of the earth spoken of, and yet the globe is round.

Now another thing, the flat or concave at the north is true according to Scripture, and in that it's called the breadth of the earth (Rev. 20-9).

There is a great sea around the North Pole. It is called a great basin; but in the book of Revelations it is called the breadth of the earth. However, it is where the great

seas come out and flow in exchange with the ethereal winds in its cycles of time.

Now before the flood the greater part of the ethereal winds were out around the globe, and created a healthful condition, and only the seventh part of water without; and at the flood there was an exchange; the ethereal winds, which were around the ball of fire within, forced the waters out—the ethereal winds rushed in and by pressure forced the waters out around the globe, which caused the flood. And from the time of the flood the waters have been slowly receding back, and will until a rapid change, when it will rush back around the fire, and the ethereal winds come out. Then the earth will produce by an upward sweat as before, spoken of in Genesis 2-6; and the ethereal winds without. The two together will bring the millennium effect. The earth will turn back eastward to its proper place, which will bring the quick change, and as the Scriptures describe, a great shaking of the earth caused by the water around the electric ball within, like the sun within the earth; and this produces an effect like turning steam into cold water. And it is by cold and hot that water and earth were created. And there are two things that caused the cold in the north and south. The sun circuits around and around the earth, northward and southward screw fashion. At the equator the sun shines on the north and south poles. Now as it travels around toward the north, the south has its cold, and its six-month winter, until the sun gets back again to the equator, and goes southward six months, before it returns to the equator again.

The fire within and the ethereal winds, hot and cold, also create ice. Now I suppose you have seen ice frozen on pipes.

Now change of water and the ethereal winds serve two purposes; the waters go in around the fire, it heats and causes an upward sweat, like a hot bed, and causes the earth to yield her seven-fold, and the ethereal winds come out in exchange with the water; the ethereal winds, more purifying, restore and maintain health; and also by the ethereal cool winds you will need no radio, but your own voice, and can commune around the planet. By these ethereal waves, which are cool on the mountains, cause the voice to carry for many miles, in fact it is the carrier of voice. Now static in radio is caused by lightning—hot in the atmosphere coming in contact with the ethereal waves. The electric fire from the sun emanates out with the waters.

I know I have taken up more space than due me, but wish to continue next month, if the editor will print this.

ROY C. JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL,
OHIO

Editor:

Just a few lines to the membership to let them know that there is such a Local as

93 in the Brotherhood. As there has never been a letter in the WORKER from it I have decided it is time for it to appear in print.

In the first place I wish to express through these columns my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to all of the Locals in the cities we visited while traveling to and from the convention, and I do not think that any member on our special trains had anything else but praise for the manner in which we were entertained by the various Locals and their friends, and I hope that in the near future I may return the hospitality that was shown me.

It also behooves me to express my thanks to Brother Evans and the Chicago Locals for their untiring efforts for the comfort and welfare of the delegates while in Chicago and on the special trains and also to the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad Company, for the courtesy shown by its employees.

How is our new Local 261 of New York and has their financial secretary arrived home safe and sound? Also has Brother Dierkson, of Dubuque, and Brother Starr, of Danville, arrived safe? Cooney, have you gathered all your children into the fold at Detroit, or are they still in the wild and woolly west? I hope that Bro. Sam Rosenthal, of No. 3 has never been dizzy again since leaving the Grand Canyon. (Wife has not used that club yet has she?)

To all the boys (and including the ladies) that I met on the trip I hope to see you in Detroit two years hence whether I am a delegate or not and if L. U. 93 allows me I will try to get into print again. I also wish to say that I finished my trip by seeing the disastrous wreck of the Shenandoah, and the fortunate ones who came out alive may be very thankful for it.

ARTHUR B. CZECH,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

I want to enlighten the Brotherhood that Local No. 98 is still alive and going strong. Since my last letter we have been successful in closing two more shops.

I hope to tell you real soon that Philadelphia is 100 per cent organized. We are about to launch an intensive advertising campaign here and feel confident of educating the electrical workers in this vicinity to the value of affiliating with a labor organization. I think that organized labor should do more advertising in order to reach all the men working at the craft as well as all the electrical consumers.

Today the public press pictures organized labor to the people as an illiterate bull dozer. The public press reaches all homes, and is read by virtually all the people; thus many do not know the first thing about organized labor. Believing the press, they treat labor antagonistically, and labor loses the prestige with many people.

If the men of labor organizations would become more enthusiastic about their re-

spective organization, this action may offset the harm done by the public press, but the average member treats this question indifferently, and the public is left in ignorance of the moral ideals and standards upheld by the labor movement. Let me cite you one incident.

A few years ago in this city the workers of the rapid transit company went on strike. This was the most effective strike ever staged in this city. The service was tied up completely; now and then a few strike breakers were imported and they manned a car; but they were jeered by everyone, even small children five and six years old would yell "Scab" and "Strikebreaker." These children would boast that their fathers were "union men." The strike was won, and the men went back and manned the cars. But they were not aggressive; they became indifferent; they got their demands, and why should they attend meetings when everything was going well? But the employers got together and organized themselves and on the next strike the men lost simply because they were unorganized.

These children grew up and heard no more about unions, and as young men went out in the field of endeavor and were employed, they, too, forgot about the things that happened in years gone by simply because they had no way of knowing since organized labor did not advertise. They did not keep before the eyes of the public and were forgotten. If they had kept up their enthusiasm as in years gone by, when the public was in sympathy with them, they would be on an equal plane socially with that of their employers.

The value of union is taught in history; it's the birthright of every American citizen to join the union of his respective craft, and he will if the unions will only educate him as to the merits of organized labor. They fail to do this and the lack of advertising invites costly competition.

"Advertising costs money," is the answer. Yes, it does, but it is not a loss; it is an investment, and will bring back its cost a thousand fold. If this is done and done repeatedly, the public will be touched and its sympathy will swing to the men of these organizations, and not to the ones backed by the public press of today.

We intend to reach every man in this vicinity working at the electrical industry and educate him as to the merits of the organization, as to the type of its members and its benefits. If these facts are disclosed to the public our membership will swell, and this will naturally bring about a condition where organized labor will have no competition.

I hope by the time the next issue goes to press to tell the world Philadelphia has cleansed herself of the stigma of a scabby town, and I feel all labor will be her greatest booster and a valuable asset.

I will now let up on you for a while, but will give you another grilling next month.

THOMAS J. THICKPENNY,
Recording and Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor:

First we wish to insert here a couple of Brother Kay's donations, that were accidentally omitted at the time the regular list of benefits for him was published—L. U. 159, \$2.00, and L. U. 303, \$5.00. Many thanks.

Now as to conditions in this locality. We have several good men on the waiting list and some have gone elsewhere to find work, and others would go if they could be assured work that would warrant their going to the location of it. If anyone has anything to offer it might be well for them to get in touch with the writer or our business agent, Hans Johnson.

If possible one thing should conform itself to the other—so now—as employment is so extremely short here at present, I will endeavor to have this letter the same, and end here.

R. L. NAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor:

It is with regret that I think of the gathering of old timers at the Seattle convention, knowing that they are having a good time and that I am not there to help—as we did years ago.

I am waiting to read the report of the 18th convention and hope that the delegates have done as much for the organization as they did at the last convention.

Our organization has made many changes since the first convention at St. Louis. A few years ago some of the delegates had to beat their way to the convention, and almost everyone beat the way from job to job. Now the delegates go by special train, and the boomers crank up the Shaniko and go from position to position.

And in a few years I hope the delegates will go by aeroplanes and the boomers can stay at home and have the work brought to them.

Today, you find that the Electrical Workers own the best autos and are the steadiest workers in the building trades and they should be, as the trade is producing better mechanics, and is increasing in membership.

Of all the trades, the electric trade has advanced the most and is constantly improving and is coming into more uses every day.

For Volstead may come
And cooties may go,
The Wirefixers will stick together,
And departing, leave behind us,
Street lights to guide the weary.

—Sunshine.

In Bachie's last letter he mentioned Hungry Man's Canyon in Southern Oregon. That reminds me of the time that I was forcibly ejected into the heart, center, middle, or bottom of said H. M. C., and I had to walk 15 miles before I came to a wide spot in the right of way in order to catch

a rattler. The last time I was through it was in a machine over a cement highway, and it seemed as though all of the migrating class were hooking rides on the Flivvers. I bet that made the One Gutted ESS PEE tough.

Bro. Rex Weekley took a short vacation and brought back a business agent of his own. The Local wishes them good luck.

Rex has been very busy lately finding enough work to keep the boys working.

We have been having good attendance at meetings lately, I don't know the cause, unless it is the coming election, or an increase in wages.

Bro. Joe Scherer is handling the Abbot Lab. job and has five men in his gang.

Bro. Jack Hanlon is still working mornings and nights getting his house fixed up for winter. A few days ago Jack was up a ladder, getting a measurement and his buddy at the bench yelled, "O, Jack, what is the length?" Jack, who was thinking of his house, answered, "Two, two by fours, and a bundle of laths." "Holy smoke," yelled his buddy, "I know how long a lath is, but how long are the two by fours?"

The annual report of the Secretary of Labor classes electricians as professional men. So I want to advise the boys when they get calling cards printed to have them read like sample:

Mr. Jones, K. T.
Mr. Brown, C. F.
Mr. Smith, P. I.
Mr. Sizzor Bill, C. L. E.
Mr. Rat, S. S.

(See footnote.)

The last two do not apply to members of our organization.

Our boys have established a loan fund to help any needy brother. The fund is only three hundred dollars, and any brother can borrow one hundred for three months without interest. One brother took advantage of this and bought a lot and is going to apply the one hundred to building a two-car garage to live in this winter and next spring will build his residence. This will save him sixty dollars per month rent, and as he expects to move in two or three weeks he will save the one hundred dollars in a short time.

Well, I think it is time to pick up.

SINECURE

Note:

K. T.—Knob and Tube.
C. F.—Conduit and Fittings.
P. I.—Poles and Insulators.
C. L. E.—Cigar Liter Electrician.
S. S.—Scaley and Scabby.

PRESS SECRETARY SELF APPOINTED.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

I suppose as my last letter arrived in time for the September WORKER, will have to get busy with a letter for the October issue.

We sure had some parade on Labor Day, estimated from 55,000 to 60,000 were in line. It coincided with the official opening of California Diamond Jubilee Week, when California celebrated her seventy-fifth anniversary as a State.

While the native sons and daughters had a longer parade line than we had on Labor Day, there were not more in line; they had more floats, but their number in the parade was only 55,000. Local Union No. 151 had the honor of having its president, Brother Stauton, act as grand marshal of the Labor Day parade; in fact he is getting to be president or chairman of so many different organizations that he is liable to get his dates mixed. He is president of San Francisco Labor Council and was elected chairman of the Union Labor Party Convention. He defeated his opponent for that office by 147 to 29 votes. And now we are going to elect him and about six other new ones and two of the present ones to the Board of Supervisors November 3, so that the people will get the benefit of Hetch Hetchy Power instead of giving it to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. There are nine supervisors to come up for election. Seven of the "sell-outers" and two of the minority.

The "sell-out" plan is surely a wonderful agency system. On a \$2 light bill per month at 4.7 mills, the city gets about 12 cents and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company gets \$1.88, the agent getting about 14 times as much as the owners. Some commission to pay an agent.

Enclosed you will find clipping from report of Secretary Scharrenberg, of the State Federation of Labor, of donations of over \$10,000 for the American Plan Drive in San Francisco. This does not include anything under that amount.

There is no great shortage of linemen here that I know of, yet all linemen and cable splicers are working as far as I know. I do not see any loafing, or looking for work. The Power Companies are paying the same wages now that they did under the last agreement for journeymen, but I think they have very materially changed the apprentice system. Instead of one apprentice to four or five journeymen, it is about the reverse if they can find the apprentice.

C. D. MULL,
Press Secretary.

Subscriber to "American Plan" Fund Attacked

Here are California's leading labor-baiters, compiled in a list of those who subscribed \$10,000 or more to the "American Plan" fund of the Industrial Association according to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor:

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.	\$10,000
American Factors Company	10,000
Anglo & London Paris National Bank	15,000
Associated Oil Company	15,000
Bank of California	15,000
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp.	20,000

California & Hawaiian Sugar Co.	25,000
California Packing Company	10,000
Crocker National Bank	15,000
The Emporium	10,500
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	10,000
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	10,000
Matson Navigation Co.	10,000
Market Street Railroad Co.	10,000
Mercantile Trust Co.	10,000
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	15,000
Santa Fe Railroad Co.	15,000
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	30,000
Pacific Oil Company	10,000
J. D. & A. B. Spreckles Co.	25,000
Standard Oil Company	30,000
Union Oil Co.	15,000
Welch & Company	10,000
Wells Fargo National Bank	15,000

L. U. NO. 159, MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

Our president pulled a mean trick at our last meeting and appointed me Press Secretary. So here is something from 159.

This Local is composed chiefly of inside wiremen and helpers; although we also have a few maintenance and shopmen.

In regard to wages, etc., will report that our scale for journeymen wiremen is \$1.15 per hour, 44 hours a week, with a weekly pay day. The contractors furnish bits, hacksaw blades, all pipe bending and threading tools, and wrenches over 14 inches.

We have only one scab contractor in the city, but do not consider him so much of a menace, as he employs only one man and can handle all the non-union work here which keeps the rest of the bosses from getting "cockey" and from going non-union when we present our yearly agreement for signing in the spring.

On Saturday, September 19, we entertained the contractors and families at a picnic. We had a big feed at noon, after which we held ladies nail-driving contest, races and other contests and sports, the prizes for which were generously donated by the contractors. The feature of the day, however, was a ball game, Union Men vs. Contractors. The game ran nine full innings, and the final score was: Union Men, 14; Contractors, 12. Everyone had a great time, especially the committee in charge of it.

Those who read the Chicago Tribune may remember an article which appeared in it a few weeks ago, by the U. S. Secretary of Labor. This article said, in effect, that conditions in the building trades in Wisconsin was exceptionally good, and that there was plenty of work. Now! This is not strictly true. At least, not in Madison and the immediate vicinity. Our men are all working, up to date, owing to the fact that the University of Wisconsin is located here, and there is always considerable work to be done in fraternity, sorority and rooming houses at this time of the year. This work is about caught up, however, and we can't see what the future has in store. There isn't much of anything except a few residences started. And a lot of our men will probably be working only part of the time before the first of the year. So if

anybody is looking for a job, Don't Come to Madison.

Writing this first letter to the WORKER is like the first time I tried to bend a double offset in a length of pipe; one large job, but if it gets by the editor, is printed, and I'm not asked to resign when the gang here reads it, I'll come again.

A. W. BAHR,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

Just finished reading Brother Meeder's letter on the strike situation in Baltimore and glad to get first-hand news from the union view. I get the Baltimore Sun here daily, but that is printed to suit the editor. Well, Frank, I only hope you are successful in your efforts there, as I suppose there is a handful or more differences to straighten out in the coming 90 days. However, I may seem radical in my views as to arbitration. In the first place I stand by John Lewis, the President of the United Mine Workers, on this point for, he says, "Arbitration is the bunk, for no man needs an outsider to settle his wage scale while he has a union or brotherhood right behind him." He goes on then to explain that the coal operators do not ask for arbitration when they care to increase the price of coal. So, isn't it the truth?

And, say, fellows, you who are not interested directly in the coal miners' strike, just read some of the speeches which President Lewis makes, and you cannot help but agree with him. Now, Brother Meeder, this by no means is sarcasm in regard to your means of settlement as I feel you fellows know your part. Well, a good leader is the whole fight. So, boys, stand up with your leader and win. So long, No. 28.

Well, anyway, I am very much interested in the suspension of miners for various reasons; first, I am living in the heart of the anthracite district and get first-hand dope. The miners so far are getting along by spending money they saved for this occasion, and are living very clean, well fed and happy. Unlike many other union men they prepare, and when there is trouble they can stand rest without worry.

I suppose many of you say, what do they mean by the "check off"? Well, it means to take the men's union dues out of their pay and mail a check to the International Treasurer, which process is worked very easily. The operators say, "No, it is not legal to do this and the law is abused by doing so." Boys, this is a stall. The operators do and always have accommodated creditors by taking taxes, store bills, rent or any other bill which is presented to their office out of the worker's pay. So, again I say opposition to the check-off is only a stall.

Second, the men are asking a measly increase of 10 per cent. And here is where the second stall comes in. It is a fact that the operators want to rid their shoulder of

million of tons of coal, small sizes. Millions of tons of coal of all sizes at a nice size price, they can unload on the people around November, when it starts getting cold. The extreme prices they will receive for this coal will allow the increase of 10 per cent for the future agreement without any material damage to present bank accounts.

Now, if this suspension is settled before Christmas I will be very much surprised. So will you, if you can see my point.

Some people who read only operators' newspapers seem to think miners are a bunch of reds and foreigners, but I want to tell you frankly, the miners are a different type from that. They are real he-men, educated and refined with the spirit of unionism sticking out of their vests. That is what we should all try to be.

Local 163 has been doing very nicely at present, six men out, three helpers, no one sick or dead, all members paying dues promptly, and through the efforts of Brothers Guy and Mosley, who have gone on record as champion organizers, four new helpers from the Schmidt shop have joined. Thanks, Brother Cronehour.

Stone & Webster job is at a standstill; not "sellin'" stock enough. No births recorded this month. I suppose the suspension has its effect on everything alike.

Wilkes-Barre Institute—Brother Freeman will finish his \$40,000 job about December.

Bro. Dewey Davis, in charge of the Eagles' new home, costing \$800,000, will finish up perhaps November 15. The writer himself will soon finish the \$15,000 contract extra work on the new high school. Nothing new staring at this writing, but some good-sized jobs are being talked over by money men.

Brother "Love" Lynch was defeated for City Commissioner, so we are now going to pick second choice for the general election. This is all for this time.

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.

Editor:

After missing a couple of months I will now try to send in a few lines from L. U. 184. At this writing, things are about the same as ever here. All of our men are working full time, but business is not rushing enough to send out a call for help. We are still taking in a new member now and then, and also losing one once in a while; in other words we are holding our own. Our new inspection ordinance is now in effect. It is just as strict as the State law will allow. Registration of contractors costs them 50 dollars for first year and 10 dollars for each additional year, with bonds of 500 dollars each, so we are hoping the law will eliminate some of the curbstoners.

Now that the convention is over and all the brotherhood has settled back to the same old routine, let us hope that work done by the delegates will not have been done in vain. I have not as yet read the proceed-

ings of said convention, only what was in the September JOURNAL. I am very glad to note that there was no increase in per capita tax. This does not affect the larger Locals in the larger cities as it does us in the maller cities. I have heard the same noise so many times when approaching a prospect for membership, to the effect that our dues are too high and that they cannot afford to pay such high dues, so that I thank the delegates who attended the convention for not taking action to make them any higher than they are now. I myself have never kicked on what the dues are, but I find that even some of our own members wait until the last day sometimes before they will pay up. In consequence I cannot expect anything from the non-union "skate" except to hear him squeal about the dues. We are able, however, to overcome some of this opposition and get one into the fold once in a while.

Now about hard roads. We are getting a lot of them in Illinois at present, but along with them we are also getting a lot of would-be craftsmen in the different trades, who live out in the small towns, and own a Ford or some other cheap car with which to drive into the city to work all day, then who drive back home again in the evening. The following question has been debated pro and con by different organizations, "What can be done to stop this practice?" These men all work below the union scale. The only remedy that I can see is to go out into the small towns and villages and organize and educate these men, preach the gospel of unionism to them, get them into the respective organization to which they belong, and they will soon be demanding and getting high wages in their own home town and will be satisfied to stay there and to work; at least I hope they will.

A. W. MAZE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let you know that we are still alive here in Rockford. Lots of things have happened since the last time you heard from us. Our Honorable President, S. B. Dunn, has been elected an alderman of the old Second Ward. Pretty tough neighborhood. So if our president is among the missing some time, why don't ever ask where he disappeared. But I really don't think there is much chance of anything happening to him as long as he is able to talk.

Well, the next marriage victim will be August Lutz. Pretty nice looking young man to be single, but if he only gets up a little nerve and gets out among the girls and gets married why then he won't be on my tail for not writing so soon after my being married only five month. There is another thing I forgot to mention that nearly got me in bad with my better half one night. I drove over to my mother's place and one of our brothers offered me a ride

up to the meeting hall in his car and I had to walk back home; I had to offer a lot of excuses for being so late.

Well, boys, everyone here in Rockford is busy. Nothing new in the line of work. We expect the street car company to do a lot of rebuilding next spring; they have a franchise now, and God knows there is a lot of work to do.

Brother Da-Kato is still alive and sober; pretty good for him. I told him to quit or he would go blind, and for once he listened to me. And Brother Powers, oh, yes; I forgot again to mention that we nearly lost our financial secretary. One night one of our members was fined for not attending two meetings per month and, oh, boy—well, I will let you guess the rest. If I live through this I will give you something about the rest of the gang.

Good old bunch just the same.

SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

W.-P.-G.

Editor:

The season for 1925 has dead-ended; the crowds have gone home to save up for another party next year. Us home-guards are now trying to catch up on our sleep. If you don't believe me just ask Gawge Sinn.

Statistically speaking the average mob for the past nine week-ends was 238,000; add another 100,000 representing the-down-for the seasoners and you have some idea of the mouths to feed from June to the middle of September. On top of that there are the "down-for-the-day bimboes, who "come after breakfast, bring along their lunch and leave a-fore supper time."

The annual pageant and beauty show could rightfully have been called the battle of the beauties. Instead of ninety-seven, there were but sixty-seven entries, who got free eats and lots of publicity. They also did their share of squabbling and had the committee running around like a brace and a bit trying to straighten matters up. I surely don't envy that committee, trying to manage sixty-seven of the fair sex at once, and that just reminds me; oftentimes I hear some of these married he-things brag about being the boss of the house. How foolish and vain of them, the poor fish doesn't realize that in most cases, friend wife just sits steady in the boat and lets hubby "think" he is the boss.

Now to get back on the main line, Miss California was chosen as Miss America and she is a very beautiful successor to the charming Miss Campbell, who captured first honors in 1922 and '23. There were a few others who were not hard to gaze upon, but taken as a whole, we can easily out-class the 1925 beauty crop with any hundred of our high school flappers.

Walt Cameron is now starring in "Back Home and Broke," and has Tom Meighan, of

the original production licked to a frazzle. He reports as having a wonderful trip and enjoyed himself muchly. A friend of mine told a friend of mine in a confidential way that Walt took his meals standing up from the Grand Canyon clear into home plate. He viewed the Canyon from the hurricane-deck of a mule. Tough, but at that it's better to ride a mule than to be a drug store cow-boy. All of which forces me to orate that some of the boys have been trying to ride the Atlantic City mule and found out that it carried an awful kick with it. I could mention names, but what's the use? A friend in hand is worth seven dissatisfied customers and election time is only three months away. However, I am warning some of them, right now, if they don't lay off my iron-hat they are going to wake up some month and find themselves famous or infamously written up, if I have to frame them. That lid is worth eight bucks, only I didn't pay for it. It was too small for the rest of the family "in-laws." The last four weeks have been hotter than any time during July and August and the water likewise. It's going to be tough to go back to the bath-tub after having such a large and copious space in which to bathe since last June. The hammocks are stored away for the winter and am now able to pay the first installment on a new overcoat.

Curt Reeder, of 52, was seen looking 'em over during the Labor Day week, but noticed that the W. T. S. was left at home. How come, you no carry it with you?

The new P. S. of St. Louis No. 1, who was going to be a monthly contributor is truly very conspicuous by his absence and it seems to me that my old side-kick of the pencil or typewriter, Red Newmann, should be recalled muy pronto.

I was sorry to see that Roach, of 39, is also leaving us as a correspondent. It looks as though all the steady scribes were getting the air. Perhaps my turn is coming—then we will have a reunion of the ex-scribblers.

Hello! look who's here for September! Huber of 34, but that is no nice letter to spill about old Peory. You certainly have kept one good man away for another year, or at least until they stage another hanging. Brother Holly, of 51, will now have to step out with a cheery bunch of news to offset the gob of gloom that you have spread. Don't do it no more.

While I am at it, I might as well reply to Patterson, of 90. Boy, you surely were the original "Kid Grouch" when you wrote that September article. Personally, I believe that the mechanic and especially the organized one, is entitled to all he can get and a buck and a half an hour is not too much money for any of us. If the dollar is all you folks up there are getting then probably that's all you're worth. Down here a man is a thorough mechanic before he is turned loose by 211 and is worth every penny of the dollar and a quarter he gets. We have men in this Local who have been getting more than the scale for the last

ten years and they are not these so-called speed kings. When the contractor sends them out on the job he knows that it is going to be done right and nobody will have to go back over it.

As to the quality and quantity of the letters for these pages, you might look over the pamphlet sent out by his nibs, ye editor; I think that you will find therein instruction to all press secretaries, among them being "what and how" to write for the WORKERS. Enough said.

So old "Rubber Covered, of 84," himself, is back on the job. By golly, Kid, you are getting the "two-state" class in spite of all my warnings. After awhile you will become a "two-towner."

Thanks for the invitation No. 636, but where's the care fare? Anyway it's too cold up there now for the bathing beauties, and I am still in the buggy.

Well, Speed, what are you trying to do? Beat the long-distance record, now held by the free-lance, formerly of 291? If you are, you gotta step on the gas as Smoot is still two full columns ahead of you. I am patiently waiting to learn how you came by that monicker. As I said once before we have a man in 210, who is called "Speed" just because he ain't.

And that reminds me that Cameron says that the conventionites referred to me as Batchie while the correct pronunciation is like the good old beverage that the goat used to advertise in the spring-time. Gone, but not forgotten.

It grieves me to state that 211 lost one of its younger members when George Schutz was electrocuted in Jersey City, on September 18, by coming in contact with 13,200 volts. George was a mighty fine boy, who served his apprenticeship with 211. We watched him step into the helper grade and finally become a journeyman and it is very hard to realize that he has been taken from us.

Was glad to learn that the same "Ossifers" were returned for another two years. That makes the I. P. S. A. a reality as I understand that Smoot, Milne and Delay went into caucus and reported favorably upon all matters of importance pertaining to same.

Had the chance to read the resignation as tendered by "Chuck" Ford and boys, it is a masterpiece. You can readily see how wrapped up in his work he was and what a hardship it was for him to sever the ties that bound him to the job and its environments.

Well, I reckon I'd better desist or else you all will be thinking that I'm "Bugs."

Sleepily yours,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

It has been said that those who have gone before enjoy little "visits" from us, still of the earth, when we talk of them, and as the years pass there comes to one's soul

the solace that a kindly light does lead on.

Of the great army of faithful workers in organized labor so essential to the success of any Local Union, how few are ever referred to, either by voice or pen, following their passing out from their earthly existence.

With the above in mind I call the attention of you old timers to some of our departed brothers who have long since left us, who were pals and buddies to many of us, but still I rarely hear their names referred to.

Of the many old departed brothers of No. 212 I think I will remember Dave Netzer about as long as any, as it fell to Dave to assume the arduous task of breaking me into the electrical game. Dave at that time was shop foreman at the Rugg Elec. Co. (now an obsolete shop) and my sudden addition to the working forces failed to give the boss any great concern in regards to spreading out and increasing his volume of business. This shop was never of much consequence in the electrical game, the management at all times apparently satisfied with very little business and a small work crew. I worked alongside of Dave for a little better than four years, when the ravenous affliction of lung trouble forced him to give up. Shortly following I assisted in carrying Dave to his last resting place. I remained with the Rugg Elec. Co. for about five years, or until they eventually retired from business. It was during this time, however, that I experienced the "thrill that comes once in a lifetime," namely—becoming shop foreman. I still retain (and many of them are in first class condition) many tools that were given me by Dave shortly prior to his passing away. I will always feel obligated to both Dave and Mr. Rugg for any success which I may have experienced since that time, as their personal interests in me years ago were entirely responsible for it.

It was during these days that Local No. 212 had as active material among its membership such members as Eddie McHugh, Harry Falquet, Kid Flemming, Joe Allander, Thos. Higgins, Duke Cameron, Johnny Wright, Geo. McLaughlin, Hick Hester and Teddy Katzenstine.

I can remember Eddie McHugh when I was initiated into No. 212. I remember him as being one of the best informed mechanics the Local at that time had. His home, which he was very little interested in, was located on Broadway near Third—his mother, brothers and sisters were the very best of people and rather prominently connected socially. Eddie was his own worst enemy and finally solicited death by his own hand on a prominent street near his brother's law office in New York City.

Joe Allander, although the last couple of years of his service were given to Local No. 134 of Chicago, always was considered by us as one of the old No. 212 outfit. Joe now rests in Spring Grove Cemetery, where his grave is marked by a large, beautiful

monument, erected by Local No. 134 in appreciation of his services, during which time his tragic death was brought about while serving in his official capacity.

Although of more recent date, the death of Slim McGreagor is brought to my mind, he having been a life-long friend of Brother Allander and spent several of his late years with Local No. 134. Slim recently met death via an automobile accident in Chicago.

Harry Falquet at my initiation was Recording Secretary of No. 212 and I can recall how I used to attend meetings and hear him read minutes, communications, bills, etc., and how I would wonder what it was all about—little did I think that I would later be honored with the very same official position for a period of several years. Brother Falquet later was instantly killed by a fall from a scaffold while at work at Moreleins Brewery.

The names of Kid Flemming and Thos. Higgins belong to the old scroll that contains the official roll call, Brother Higgins serving in the highest capacity as President of No. 212, and Flemming as B. A. Both of these brothers have long since passed away through natural causes.

It is hard for me to forget McLaughlin, as he had several pronounced peculiarities. He worked for me during my time at Rugg's. About three days a week was all you could figure Mac. The remainder of the time it was impossible to account for him. I spent the last few hours at Mac's bedside before he passed away.

Johnny Wright and Duke Cameron both passed away peacefully, but still remain in the memories of the old timers of No. 212, especially those of the West End district.

Hick Hester, at that time one of our most prominent workers on the floor during meetings, finally, just in the prime of life, encountered death through the cowardly hand of another in a West End street altercation.

Teddy Katzenstine, after every effort was extended by local medical experts, was finally sent by Local No. 212 to Phoenix, Ariz., where he recuperated for about two years, but eventually gave up the struggle, died and was shipped back to Cincy for burial.

I have had no intention of establishing an "In Memoriam" column of my own, which may be the opinion of some after reading this month's contribution, but since it is so easy to get out of touch with people and affairs, I thought perhaps the old timers would appreciate just a few words in memory of some of the old departed brothers, whose past efforts without question had much to do with the present success of Local Union No. 212.

With only best wishes to all,

THE COPYIST.

Federal workers have begun a campaign for better conditions and a minimum salary of \$1,500 a year.

L. U. 303, ST. CATHERINES, ONT.

Editor:

It was fine reading in the September issue that Toronto, 353, is coming back. Good luck to you, Brother Ellsworth, you make me feel quite good, for I'm one of those people who can rejoice in other people's success just as much as my own. All that is wanting now is for the boys in the Association to come into the Brotherhood. These "Associations" "local clubs" for the trade are all right for the man with a business, but the fellow who has to yump the tool bag and enough material to wire a row of skyscrapers should be in a union along with his own fellow workers. It seems that men in these parts want to dodge anything that has a union atmosphere and they will run after anything that is against union principles. At the same time they will tell you how they favor all you say, but against joining you they have a whole stack of excuses. However, there are places where they have learned better and let us see that Toronto becomes one. Another letter from Toronto Local 636 reads well and we shall look for more letters, Brother Brown. I would also wish the 50 out of the 350 the best of luck at their work and at their organizing, for, if all the boys who are organized would put a word into the other man's ear once in a while maybe they would join us. These newsy letters are most encouraging. Your letters on evolution, Brother Smoot, are very clever. I have enjoyed reading them, the more so because I have met you and found a brother in somewhat of the same fix as myself. I will not discuss this subject in these columns though I have been an evolution student for 20 years or more. But would recall the closing lines of a poem a carpenter brother wrote one time:

"You have heard of the good times gone,
and the good times yet to be,
But those good times never are now.
The place to be happy is here, my lads,
and the time to be happy is now."

You will notice that there is a world of reason right there.

An ad in our local paper tells us of some coal from a Maryland non-union mine. I was just thinking how well that ad will fit us here. They tell me that in and around the district there is lots of wiring but it is all being done by non-union men. There is a big live job with steel towers passing through and, I bet anybody, there is not a half of a union man on it. When a man is wanted hereabouts his first qualification is that he does not belong to the union. And I could go on telling these stories but I won't trust my temper too far as I want to keep the column that contains 303's letter as free from hard feeling as possible.

It was real fine to hear from Bro. Hurbner, of Espanola. And when he reads the JOURNAL I hope he will remember many happy hours.

And now a word from our own firing line.

Our boys are wearying of waiting after two years, when they first began. And I am glad to have a letter before me at this moment from the President telling us that he will tell Brother Ingles to look into this. I believe that the interest of those organized should be looked after first. Those that won't come along on our path should get consideration so far as wages and conditions go after our members have been attended to. For so many want conditions but they won't support those fighting for them, hence my argument. No doubt this street car outfit is a hard nut to crack and the irony of it is it is publicly owned (government owned) run by men who surely don't like the union, or else some results would have come in two years. I remember some years ago when this road was owned by a company. The men tried to organize, I believe, a street railway union and those daring spirits were bounced. Still they organized after their chief had gone. Of course that is another story.

Now we expect to see quite a lot of work going on here as the voters have given them the freedom of the city for a number of years. So let us see a better rate for linemen than 50 cents per hour, and a better rate for the groundmen who get 40 cents. The groundmen run many chances and 40 cents here is pretty damn low, believe me. Would those who pay that care to be working for it themselves? Several of these men are in 303 and they pay the same dues as the 50 cent man. We can't do anything else for them. The local wiremen continue to dodge us, their main argument being, what is the good of it? I notice when any of them want to travel into the United States they try to make all kinds of tales how they want to join us (and get a traveler). A hell of a fine game, isn't it?

Now I am going to bed, so good night and good luck.

THOS. W. DEALY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

As Local No. 317 has not had any news in the WORKER for some time, the job has been wished on me. So I will try to get a letter into the October JOURNAL.

Brother Bennett, of the I. O., has been here for a couple of weeks on an organizing campaign to organize the linemen and inside men of the Tri State region and reports results that are encouraging.

He has started a Linesmen's Local in Portsmouth and has held meetings in Huntington and Charleston that are encouraging.

The members of this Local are starting on an intensive campaign to get the inside men in the unfair shops in the organization.

Most of the boys are working and things look very good for this fall, but no large jobs are being started at present.

A committee of the contractors are drafting an electrical code for this city and we hope for a state inspector here in a short time, which is very badly needed as the class of work being done by some of the unfair shops is a disgrace to our city.

We have been trying to organize a Building Trades Council, but have had very little success up to the present time, but hope to have one started in a short time.

Our charter has been opened for thirty days to get the unorganized into the Local; initiation fee for linemen is twelve and inside men fifteen dollars, but so far we have not taken in any new members, but prospects are good.

If this misses the waste basket will try again next month.

Will ring off with best wishes for the success of the I. B. E. W.

SLIM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Well, boys, we had a great Labor Day parade, 10,000 men strong. Every one in it was a union man and most every Local wore white uniforms. I am proud to say that after all the committee work that started April 6 we were able to show the outsiders we could put over the largest parade ever held in this city.

The Electrical Workers wore white hats, shirt, pants and a black tie. They also carried white parasols, which were a feature of the parade. We wish to say that the musicians furnished the music free this year. The Central Labor Union is still receiving compliments relative to the great success of the parade.

Bros. Bowes and A. Wilson are back from the convention and both made a favorable report.

Bro. Harry Sargent, foreman of the Biscayne Elec. Co., returned from a ten-day auto tour through the state. He saw many interesting places and sights and both his wife and dog enjoyed the trip. Now let me tell you about Harry's dog. He has a German police dog imported from the Government Police in Berlin and as he has allowed me to say this his dog has several metals and ribbons won for various deeds the dog performed while in the service. Now I am not going to say too much about his history and record because if it was lost Harry might blame me for giving out the information and as some one reading this WORKER might think he needs that dog better than Harry; so nuff said.

Brothers McNamara and Scott are guiding conduit around doors and partitions in the theater job. They claim it's all in a day's work, so why complain?

Some of the boys asked me to write up "Where are the days that" and then fill in the rest, so here goes:

Where are the days that Steve Shaw went to work; that George Bowes picked bananas

in the back yard; A. Wilson was out with the wild women; Pete Peterson attended the last Central Labor Union meeting; some of the boys gave the boss an honest day's work in eight hours; we used to re-wire old houses; there were quiet, sociable meetings; when the Labor Temple had carpets on the floor and a janitor in white uniform at the door to greet the boys; Miami Beach was a mosquito farm; Brother Salter had long hair; Peter Schneider wore a mustache; Brother Silknitter was off the rampage; Brother Harris fooled the dogs at the race track; ice cream sodas were five cents; when they had cowboys and Indian motion pictures; the bosses gave Christmas presents; lots sold on downtown Flagler St. for \$500?

Yes, Johnny Maloney, of Local No. 99, I received your letter and will answer soon. Give the salute to the boys for me. Hell-o Flo, of No. 3, how is the gang from the convention? If we ever get them down here we will send them back with a few lots and several tracts of acreages. Real estate is good here and will be for some time.

Well, boys, look us up next month, as I will get more news as things happen. Grape fruit is just beginning to ripen.

CLAUDE S. MORGAN,
Press Secretary.

(925 N. E. 1st Ave. Meeting every Friday night.)

FLORIDA DISCLOSED

The following telegram is received:

To the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

At a recent meeting of Local No. 349, Miami, Fla., we decided to give the true facts in regard to this city's living and working conditions. This is not intended as a stay-away notice, but is prompted by a desire on our part to inform the membership of the true conditions existing in Miami, Fla., for their benefit and protection. You have no doubt read in papers and magazines of the fabulous wages paid to building trades mechanics and of the scarcity of skilled labor. The true facts of the case are that the scale of wages of the union electrician is eleven dollars per day for 8 hours. It is true, there is a scarcity of common labor, but we have experienced no difficulty in furnishing our contractors with an adequate supply of men; in fact at times we have experienced difficulty in taking care of traveling brothers. One other consideration is that our season's work is over about January 1 and after that things slow up considerably. So much as to wages and conditions. In regard to living cost and conditions. It is almost impossible to secure a dwelling or an apartment for a family. Housing facilities are being taxed to the limit to take care of the present residents, and more people are coming in every day. This has resulted in almost criminal profiteering in rents. In

some cases houses that have been renting for fifty dollars per month have been increased to \$150 per month, and are still going up. Room rents have increased 500 per cent in the last three months.

You often see three and four occupants in one room paying from ten dollars per week each and up. The cost of food and eats in restaurants are in proportion to the above mentioned facts. We again say it is not the aim of this Local to stop any traveling brother coming this way, but anyone coming this way, especially the family man moving his family here, should know these facts and also be prepared for the slack season. We hope this will be received by the membership in the same spirit as it is given and assure you that our only desire is to acquaint you with the conditions as they actually exist.

With best wishes, I am,

CLAUDE S. MORGAN,
Press Secretary, L. U. 349, Miami, Fla.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, CANADA

Editor:

The urge for real and sincere organization is beginning to make itself felt.

An ad was run in the evening papers, calling for 600 electricians to meet in Hillcrest Hall, on last Tuesday night, September 22. This ad was run for one week.

I believe it cost about eighteen dollars, and was paid for by the Licensed Journeyman's Association.

This mass meeting was not the success it might have been, as far as the L. J. A. were concerned.

Representatives of the C. E. T. U. were present, and presented their offering. I was told they would give the L. J. a charter for wiremen in Toronto District, at a cost of two dollars for each member. This charter could be left open for three months, and after that, they could decide on the amount of dues the local desired.

Our Executive Board meeting, which is held on Tuesday night, being over at 10 o'clock, we went up to this meeting in Hillcrest Hall, as individual electrical workers.

We also had Brother Ingles, our International Vice President, with us.

There were 600 men advertised for, there are 640 licensed men in town, not counting the various shop men which I believe run up to around two hundred more. I thought there were one hundred men in the hall, but I was told by one of our members that he counted only fifty-two.

This goes to show that the two or three hundred members of the L. J. A. are not so enthusiastic as they were.

It appeared to us when we entered the hall, that they were endeavoring to find out if our Local 353, the International, were in favor of the license for wiremen, also if the C. E. T. U. were in favor of the license.

Having been asked to speak, I said, that

I did not believe that their members present would care to hear us talk on International Unions, but if they desired, they might request our Vice President to make a few remarks. This was done and Brother Ingles received a very attentive hearing.

Several other questions were answered regarding our organization, and the talk drifted back to the license question.

The License Board sent out letters to all organizations affected, requesting delegations of two men from each to submit recommendations on September 30.

We agreed that the delegates from our Local would meet the two delegates from the L. J. A. and the two from the Canadian Electric Trades Union prior to appearing before the License Board.

At this meeting we were to discuss our various recommendations, and agree if possible.

I would like to see a letter from T. Robertson, of Montreal.

I wish you luck Brother Dealy with your organizing, and hope you vote for the right party on the 29th.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.

Editor:

At numerous times we hear the expression that Central Labor Unions are only a place for a certain few to air their views and opinions as regards the Labor Movement in a certain locality. The writer has been impressed that at this time it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that many are working under a false impression concerning these movements and hopes that others will contribute articles on this subject.

Central Labor Councils are organized for the purpose of teaching the Labor Movement in their locality, organizing new locals where possible, and creating that harmony in those locals already organized that is so vital to their well-being. I have attended many meetings of these bodies and have always found a spirit of cooperation among the delegates present in so far as the labor movement is concerned. I have witnessed at numerous times many things that were done for the benefit of the community at large, and wish to say that when a community is benefited it always reacts on the Labor Movement, for as a community progresses, so does the great army of workers who form such an important part in its development.

Where a Local Union is not affiliated with a Central Labor Council, or a State Federation of Labor, it is only adding to the burden borne by other workers in other Locals who maintain active affiliation. You are to that degree enjoying benefits for which you are not paying; you may be swayed by a false idea of economy, not recognizing that the strength of your Local is not alone by reason of its membership but also by reason of the continued effort

of other Locals expressed through the Central Labor Unions.

A Local Union that is affiliated with a Central Labor Council in their city or town, but who does not send a delegate, or insist that their delegate or delegates attend, are merely placing an added burden on others that should be borne by them. Let us all attempt to take a more active interest in things that look toward the betterment of all organized labor, and boost those projects that are working for our interest, for after all as we help others to organize, we invariably help ourselves. Again I say, maintain your active affiliation with Central Labor Councils, serve on its committees and boost for a greater organized movement in our country.

FRANK DAUGHERTY.

L. U. NO. 456, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Editor:

As I am the newly elected press secretary and not much of a scribe I am going to write just as we Narrow Backs and Stick Jumpers talk to one another. Well, being as I am one of the old school and having floated around a little, and knowing conditions around the 48 states of ours, I am going to say I was a little taken back when I came back to my home Local and found things the way they are. The first thing that happened was a warm reception, and the next was that I had to get my license before ever looking for a job. And one of the best things was that the Public Service Electric Co. throughout the state of Jersey is a closed shop proposition. Hurray for Local No. 52! It surely sounded good to me in every way. I surely wish every locality could boast the same conditions.

As for the license, it is a great help to any Local.

Another thing which is just hot and well on its way here is that Bro. Bill Murray is the electrical teacher in our high school and I think the way most of our brothers in 456 feel as though he is going to be a big success, as they have all volunteered to give their full attentions to the night school when it opens. As for the helpers, they are going to have to attend or drop out of our midst and let some one in that will take interest in the electrical game.

Well, brothers, as I said before I am a floater and I know most all floaters are like myself. Our JOURNAL is an information bureau or at least ought to be. Well, here is what I am getting at; I am pretty much of the same opinion as our brother writer from Scranton: Give the traveling brother a warm reception as he might be of great help to any Local. I hardly think that any brother that is traveling is going to step right in and take any job from any of us, especially when there are men loafing. Now think it over thoroughly. Isn't a good paid up green ticket just as good as any of ours, no matter what locality it

may be from? Now let's all get together and have brotherly feelings for any one with a green ticket in his possession, as it is easy to find out what character he is after he has been in any of our Locals for a few weeks. I am going to admit I have been in a few Locals in my time and some of them made me think I was in the midst of real strangers instead of brothers. In those cases I often thought, what is the meaning of International Brotherhood?

Well, brothers, as for work here, there isn't what one would call plenty, but there seems to be enough to keep the boys here busy. I myself am working in Newark, which is Local No. 52, and we also have some men working in Perth Amboy. So you see things aren't just rushing here. But I will say one thing for Local No. 456, we have ready a warm reception for any traveling brother and will help him out, and if there is work he will surely get it, but he must look up our agent before hitting the shops. Our B. A.'s name is Martin Flynn and he is a hustler. He is one of that kind who has a report every meeting night and doesn't say, "Well, things are riding along fine; just sit steady in the boat." He gives us a regular report. I will give you a list of our officers in my next letter.

Well, here's hoping we will all get that brotherly feeling and keep it always. What do you all say?

Say, Curley Geace, why don't you write, and Tom Chambers you are in the same boat. Say, Dago, I finally dried up in Oklahoma and blew this far East. I will try to write a better letter next time. Well, brothers, here goes my name. By by until next monthly. My little piece will be in this space then.

CHICK WHEATON.

L. U. NO. 509, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Editor:

Well, I guess the vacation season is over and it's up to all the fellows to get back on the job, attend meetings, and look after the interest of the Local the way it should be done.

I think our plumbers' local here is a good example for us to go by. They haven't any more members than we have, but they stick together, are strong, and have the respect of the contractors.

We showed ourselves and the electrical contractors what we could do last spring by holding together around our strike period. Let's keep up the good work. Better attendance means better meetings and better union conditions.

There are a good many things that come before the meetings and the way the proper decision is made is by having the majority of the members present.

So here's hoping we have some good meetings throughout the fall and winter.

E. C. ALLEN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 567, WOODFORDS, ME.

Editor:

Have been taking a little vacation from my customary effort in preparing a letter for the JOURNAL, the principal reasons being partly disinclination, chiefly because there has been little of interest to anyone that could compare with the excellent correspondence the boys are sending in to the steadily improving JOURNAL.

Our Executive Board in cooperation with the joint conference board that controls our working conditions has entirely eliminated the pestilence of the permit man that has raised havoc with our journeymen privileges the last few years. Today we are enjoying improved conditions, meagre as they promise to be this winter after a disastrous summer.

Labor Day observance and whatever respect the laboring man may hold for it was clearly demonstrated in Portland this year as a complete failure, the well-laid plans of a hard-working committee reimbursing them nothing but disappointment and deficit. Even the G. A. R. ranks on Memorial Day with their "fading line of blue," present a more loyal appearance and exceed in numbers the rank and file of union men who turned out on their respective day.

This neglect may be greatly deplored by enthusiastic union members who attribute it to a weakening of unionism. Yet this may not be significant and let's not condemn the present failure to observe Labor Day as of old, for the boys who have stood together through years of struggle are going to put their best foot forward in a crisis that might be more critical than apparent indifference on Labor Day would indicate.

Several initiations of late have increased the personnel of the Local, all of whom promise to be a credit. Two of these deserve perhaps more than passing notice since both are battle scarred veterans of the great conflict; (Col. Private Pete) Pledger, who still continues to wave his sword threateningly over humble rookies in the National Guard, and the famous globe trotter, woman hater (?) soldier of fortune, J. E. Cushman.

I am going into what small detail I am able to furnish, accurately as possible, but with no desire or authority to be quoted, concerning a question that has occupied the people of Maine in serious debate. This has been called the "Cooper" or "Quoddy Bay Power Project."

On September 14 the people of Maine voted in favor of an "Act to incorporate Dexter P. Cooper, Inc." as passed by the last Legislature.

Dexter P. Cooper, of Eastport, Me., and his brother, a famous engineer, conceived the vast idea of damming the tide waters of Quoddy Bay embracing the borders of Eastport and Lubec, Me., and St. Andrews, New Brunswick, their purpose being to develop hydro-electric power.

Their proposal to build a series of dams, locks, sluice ways, etc., across the bay, where there is an excessive ebb and flow of the

tides, promises to develop 500,000 horsepower, one-half of which will be available for Maine.

The cost, a small item of \$100,000,000, the people of Maine were not asked to consider, since Mr. Cooper claims that when his charter has been approved he will be in a position to supply financial backing.

There were naturally many vital points to be debated that I shall not attempt, chief of which seemed to be whether or not the State will consent to the transmission of any surplus power to points outside the State. Such procedure is contrary to long-established policy of the government, which, however, was intended to apply to stream flow since no one had ever conceived the vast idea of putting Quoddy Bay to work.

However, judging by the vote, the consensus of opinion seems to be that if anyone wants to risk so much money with no cost to the State they should be allowed to do so without interference.

The government of New Brunswick offers no objections providing navigation and fisheries rights are not trespassed.

What effect this will have on labor in Maine cannot be estimated but probably conditions will be no different from the big construction jobs in other sections. But, brothers, don't come to Maine yet.

W. M. MCKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

"Sixty thousand laborers marched up Market Street yesterday in one of the greatest Labor Day demonstrations ever seen in San Francisco. More than three hours were required for the parade to pass a given point. A blast from the Ferry siren was the signal which started the marchers. The parade was led by Grand Marshal William P. Stanton."—S. F. Daily Herald.

As they marched beneath the "Arco de Brillantes," the S. F. Examiner said: "Labor's Jewels in Glittering Diadem of California's Jubilee Crown." "Six hundred thousand people saw them pass—Garment Workers in the great Labor Day parade, the first of four mammoth processions marking California's seventy-fifth anniversary." Continuing, the Examiner says: "Union hosts parade past waving sea of humanity," and, "Unionism honored as division after division passes by in vast, well-ordered array."

It was Labor Day in 1925 and the celebration period of the Diamond Jubilee in San Francisco, dear old 'Frisco as some know the city that knows how. During the jubilee celebration there were four parades, of which labor contributed one of the largest. It was a great comeback after the three years' struggle of the American plan and no doubt a surprise defeat to the American planners. The sons and daughters of toil were out on dress parade; it was their day and everybody seemed happy

to be there and to see them march. Grand Marshal Stanton is a member of Local 151 and president of the San Francisco Labor Council. The Arco de Brilliantes was located in the civic center and made up of the jewels that came off of the old Tower of Jewels used during the Panama Exposition. At night a large battery of searchlights scintillated on the arch, showing color effects. Some forty-two General Electric arcs were used and the lighting effect created wide comment from all. D. Archie Rine, of the General Electric Co., designed the lighting effects. Two large Hewlett Radio loud speakers were installed in the civic center outside by the G. E. Co., and radio reception could be heard all over the civic center. These are new and some loud speaker, I'll say.

Our Local paraded with Local No. 6 and we had a fair turn-out. We could have had more but some of the boys did not believe in parades. Local No. 6 greeted us with a smile and hearty hand shake and presented each member with a badge and American flag. Many of the boys contributed to a petition circulated by Al. Cohen in behalf of Gene Rush, who is afflicted and an old time member of Local No. 6, unable to parade. The Bay district made a fine demonstration of organized labor and were cheered by happy people all along the line of march. Some one has said that the real and only American plan is the "Declaration of Independence" and I believe others are beginning to concur in his remarks.

I wish to commend the editor in the good and timely editorials that appeared in the September issue. Also we should all congratulate our International Secretary in his effort to improve the JOURNAL, which was concurred in at the last convention. His word of praise for the local press secretaries in his report to the convention should be an inspiration to all scribes to get busy.

It is just hard to keep Wm. H. Tyrrell, our Business Manager, out of print. This time I have to report that he was recently (during his absence in Washington, D. C.) elected unanimously to the office of business agent of the Alameda County Building Trades Council. He is now on the job and will still represent us for sixty days to see if things work out satisfactorily. The building trades are in a deplorable condition here and have been since the American plan went into effect. The Electrical Workers have about the best conditions of all the building crafts, which I judge are only sixty per cent organized.

AL. E. DANIELSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Before the month is over more funny things other than Hallowe'en will have happened. For instance, if some of the brothers neglect to put the label on the

job and fail to pay their dues on time it might not be so funny. Snap out of it, brothers; watch out for your insurance.

The difference between the laborer and carpenter has been settled with the laborer benefiting. The carpenter is all right in a way, and he weighs much, but when he thought the Building Trades Council could not go on without him, he made a big mistake. Rightly he belongs in the council, but when his numbers exceed his good reasoning then he should be spanked. True, he has done some damage since he is out, but in an unfair way. He has infringed on every trade and on a job where fifteen houses are under construction he is the only card man on the job. However, the last walkout made him sit up and listen, so maybe sometime in the near future he may see the error of his way.

On Labor Day the largest theater in this city paid a fitting tribute to the working class, via the silver screen. Even the humblest of occupations, the street cleaner, was mentioned. You may not realize what it's all about; it means that organized labor is taking an important place in the public mind and the powers that be realize this and are catering to that opinion.

Last month you heard of our outing, now we wish to have published the photo of our esteemed soda slinger, Bro. C. Krauss. I wish to say in behalf of the committee that Charlie, as well as the other brothers who helped, rendered a valuable assistance and made the outing the success it was, socially. Now, brothers, while we are on this subject, the committee wishes to announce that a dance will be held some time in November and they want every member to be there.

If you were at the last meeting in September you would have heard the report of the trustees. These brothers are performing their duty and in so doing must report things as they find them. They devote a great portion of their time looking over the books and in turn report their findings to the body. If the report is not as we had hoped don't criticize before you have studied the matter. For instance, we voted for an outing and made it optional; while it may have been a success socially, financially it was a failure. And for no other reason than lack of support. Yet, the last dance we had was both a social and financial success and if everyone will lend their support this dance will be the same, at the same time help to make up for the outing.

While Brother Lewis was enjoying a vacation "Pop" Hargraves acted as B. A.

The educational committee, Bros. Colton, J. Rankin, Hanson, Costello and Phillips, will act in conjunction with the Superintendent of Schools to see that our helpers and apprentices are properly instructed.

The Local wishes to extend to Brother Patcher its sympathies on the death of his father.

Brother Woods is still on the sick list,

but hopes are high that he will soon be with us.

Here are a few don'ts and don't miss them:

Don't live unto yourself; it gets too darn lonesome.

Don't forget to give others credit when it's due; it costs so little and the returns are great.

Don't harbor bad feelings; they hurt no one but yourself.

Don't run away from trouble; you created it; learn to master it.

Don't be the fellow who says "I can't;" at least have an honest try.

One philosopher said, "Many people who are dead at 50 aren't buried until they are 75 or 80." But Kisner says, "Never go around with another man's wife unless you can go two rounds with her husband."

TIGHE,

Press Secretary.

[Editor's note: Help! Help! At last minute office boy pied Krauss' picture. Now there will be — to pay.]

L. U. NO. 677, GATUN, CANAL ZONE, PANAMA

Editor:

It is unnecessary to impress on the readers of this magazine the advantages of being organized. I wish, however, there was some method by which the following events could be brought to the attention of the unorganized, wherever they may be, so that they will see it is absolutely imperative to have someone devote his entire time to your interests along trade lines.

This fact was never better illustrated to unorganized men, or in this instance, to free riders (and we have our share down here) than the action of the Governor of the Canal Zone in reconsidering his recent contention that construction and maintenance rates should be the same, for the reason that the construction men were fairly regularly employed, and notice was given to this effect with the issue squarely put up to us, to present reasons why it should not be put in effect.

To rehash a trifle from my last letter, the rates of pay down here are based on Navy Yard rates. The writer was under the impression that he was familiar with the procedure in determining rates of pay and had every reason to believe that the Governor was also. However, events proved that he was wrong in both instances.

When the committee (?) met with the Governor it was brought out that in the past when Navy Yard rates were higher in some crafts than in construction rates, the Canal Administration had taken the stand that the employees of the construction division could not have the higher rate of pay but would be held to the lower construction rate. Read this last over again. This is in itself fair enough, but it is a poor rule that does not work both ways; and, in this case, it was the rulings of past Governors that saved the situ-

ation. To use the present Governor's words, "He did not feel that with this information that it would be consistent to carry out what was proposed in the matter of rating all construction employees to maintenance rate." And it was not done. Can you, by any far stretch of imagination, think that this could be done by any unorganized effort? If there wasn't someone with his entire time devoted to gathering and filing data of this kind, and sufficient brains and memory to bring it to the fore on occasions like the foregoing, we would undoubtedly have had our construction and maintenance rates the same. And this isn't all. The facts brought out were sufficiently convincing to gain an increase to the construction departments on the Isthmus.

This is all very gratifying to us and as I said before the readers of this magazine do not need these instances brought to their attention; however, I can think of no place I have ever been where free riders have it brought more forcibly to their attention that they are deriving many benefits both monetary and in improved conditions to which they contribute neither cash nor effort, than right here on the Isthmus. However, I suppose, like the poor, they will always be with us. I can think of no way to reason with a man who refuses to acknowledge facts, especially the type of man who will calmly accept benefits derived through somebody else's efforts and still believes he could accomplish the same results himself. Shame and self-respect are usually missing in that type.

The men who give their time and effort with little or no reward in most cases, will always have the satisfaction of knowing they are doing what little they could to improve conditions and contribute to Labor's progress. Let us all do our bit!

RAY M. SHARPE,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well here I am again. Just like bad money I always show up. Brother "Red" Parrish, now of Connersville, was a visitor in our fair city, and he is getting just as fat as a little pig. The boys hardly knew him when he blew in. And he was dressed up just like a regular sheik. Well, Brothers, it's getting near our basket picnic and field day which is the 27th of September and will be past by the time you read this letter. We are going to have quite a time. There will be pole climbing, guy ridings, horseshoe, baseball, races, and many other different events of all descriptions so I guess we will have some time. Picnic is for members and their families also grunts, herders, cable-splicers and their families. We are also inviting the boys that are not brothers, but whom we hope will be some day, and the general public, to witness our contests. The ball game will be between the married and single men and will probably end up in

a row, but we hope not. I guess about the best thing is to have police protection all day long to settle all arguments. Brother "Nutty" Offerle and myself are the committee in charge of the picnic and field day and we hope to make it a success. Brother "Spanish Don" Baughman raffled off his "bum" special watch and a no good nit-witted pumpkin by the name of "Cheese Head" Kronmiller that drives for the city light copped if off.

I picked an over-ripe pear from a tree in the east end of town and threw it to Bro. "Cannon Ball" Fleming, and since he is a big hog when it comes to eating, readily tried to catch it with the idea it was a good one, but it wasn't; it was very rotten and busted all over his hands and that made him tough so he wiped part of it over Bro. "Slippery" Deel to get even with me.

Brother "Slippery" Deel was our delegate to the I. B. E. W. convention, at Seattle, and says he had a fine trip. Say I guess our red headed Bro. "Pinkey" Pickett don't know where Fort Wayne and Local No. 723, is any more since he is working for the Calumet Light Co., out of Angola. I guess he thinks our city isn't big enough for him now; say don't forget "Pinkey" we have over 109,000 people here now, and most of them were at the linemen's picnic and field day. Well, Wednesday, September 9, was quite a day in Fort Wayne, the St. Louis Browns were here with one of our native sons in the line up, namely "Pinkey" Hargrave. He was presented with a stick pin and a ball-bat when the game opened. Bro. "Stingy" Schnitzler has turned sheik and is wearing 26-inch Oxford bags. "Stingy" is only six foot four and one-half inches tall and about as big around as a match so you can guess about how he looks; guess he is trying to get a job as model in a thermometer factory.

Bro. "Snort" Firstine at one time was a fine Euchre player, but since Bro. "Bugs" Wright and myself got done giving him a good going over, he isn't so cocky any more. He surely is a punk loser; gets down in the mouth and won't talk for days at a time, but we just let him go and he comes out of it in time. Bro. "Specks" Upheil sent his wife back to Tennessee, where he got her and thought she would stay, but she came back, so "Specks" isn't so happy any more. Fort Wayne is one of the lucky cities that will be visited by the Ford caravan of planes and are due here September 28, so I will get to see them if I am lucky enough. The largest plane will be a Fokker driven by the inventor Mr. Fokker himself. It can carry thirteen passengers. Well, "Bachie" we all envy you because you got to see the bathing beauty contest and we won't see where Miss Lampier, of Oakland Calif., was crowned Miss America. We would like to see Brother Slattery and Brother Lyons; they seem almost like strangers, haven't been here for so long. Bro. "Rod-

ney" Johnson has quit the city light and went to Berne, Ind., so he can be with his "sweet mama." He has taken employment on a line crew, working between Berne and Bluffton; says the job isn't much, but is keeping him from the poorhouse.

Our old friend Bro. "Tubby" Steve Baker is located in Portland, Oregon, and is plastering instead of line work; says you have to be a home guard or live there one year before you can get on a gang. He was crazy to go west, but is just as crazy to get back east so we are looking for him to roll in any time. Bro. "Benny" Ben Dure now has all the elevations re-wired and has nothing to do, or at least that is the way it looks to see him running around like a chicken with his head cut off. The other day he had four open arc circuits and it about drove him nuts. He lost his head entirely, but all's well that ends well. His bell was on the blink so they were O. K. instead of open; bet his mind if he has any was sure relieved.

Well, it is getting pretty close to the city election. Our present Mayor, Hosey, Democrat, is up for office again, his opponent is Wm. "Bill" Geake, Republican. The way things look it will be a pretty close race. Running for city clerk, we have Lenord Ellenwood, at one time a fighter of some fame, known in the ring as the only diamond tooth battler in existence. He is running against Otto Koenig, the present city clerk. Well, let the best man win, that's me.

Brother Deel and myself saw the three wise men from the east and it was some sight. If you ever visit our fair city we surely will look them up for you as it is a sight for sore eyes. We didn't let any of the rest of the gang in on the sight, because we wanted it all ourselves. My committeeman, Bro. "Bucky" Offerle, is off on his vacation. I guess he is looking up bricks for his chimney as he is putting in a fifty dollar furnace; only cost that to begin with, but needs one hundred dollars worth of repairs before it is ready for winter.

"Gabriel" is now a full fledged barber; stop in and have "Gabriel" give you a haircut and shave. She does "Bricky's" work and it's not so bad for using a bowl or pan, don't know which, but it looks like a Sears Roebuck job anyway. "Bricky" works for the city light, gets his money in Ft. Wayne, and spends it in Chicago; he sure is a great out-of-town booster; good luck old boy you save a cent anyway before you pay the postage. By the way he just got done buying two thirty cent shirts, both prison made; guess we will have to take him out and show him what a union label looks like; he thinks it says Sing Sing, Leavenworth, Atlanta, Michigan City, San Quentin or something like that or else he has a friend working there.

We have wonderful prizes for our annual picnic; the merchants have been very liberal with us and all wished us a success. We will have about every field event there is

to be had beside a guessing contest. One of our merchants donated the use of his show window right on the main drag so we could display our prizes to the public. Don't forget, 723 is going to have balloons for souvenirs. By the way, I had quite a job to be done one Monday eve. and Bros. "Snitch" Wright and "Nigger" Firstine were to assist me, but both fell by the wayside. Bro. "Dick Smith" Deel talks quite a lot about a little Japanese girl he met in Seattle. If any one has any inside dope on him please write me the dope and I'll fix him up; almost got him fixed now with the Mrs. Don't forget to watch for my December issue as I am going to disclose "Cigarettes" identity and give you his life's history also a few words about myself. Bro. "Hicksville" Zimmerman is still on the job at the home phone. Say by the way, does every one enjoy my letters? I try to make them as interesting as possible.

What has become of Bro. "Sandy" Pickett? When last heard of he was in Garrett, but since then, has moved to Angola, and is hunting bugs in that burg. He will not go far to find some; there is plenty of them in Angola. "Sandy" has a boy by the name of Jim that sure is going to be a wood walker; the laziest boy you ever saw; always wants to be sitting down; doesn't make any difference where, on curbsings or any place that is seatable and he has fiery red hair just like his papa's. Well, "Sandy" find Fort Wayne again and get up to meetings once in a while, the boys all want to know where yor are. Bro. "Senior Carlos" Maynard is a new radio nut. We added him to the list of bugs a few weeks ago. So much for that. Bro. "Lyman" Firstine is still among the living, he has started to smoke cigarettes just lately, says cigars are too strong and that it was the doctor's orders. First time I ever heard of a doctor telling a fellow to smoke cigarettes; any way he never buys any, always bums them. He now has the boys all ducking him. Bro. "Bald Headed" Cooney is still on the list and attends meetings pretty regular or any way a lot better than the majority of the gang. If it wasn't for Brothers M. Teeters, Bond, Tetlow, Deel, Evans, Cooney, Wright, Morrow, old fatty and myself there wouldn't be a whole lot of meetings held as those boys are the regulars. Well, Brothers, I am head over heels in work as it is getting close to our picnic date with plenty to do. Local No. 723, has broadened out its jurisdiction and now takes in all the surrounding counties or in other words half the distance to our nearest local, so we will be in a good position to take in and make a lot more brothers. We also are talking seriously of taking in truck drivers and grunts with at least six months experience so that gives us a lot more territory and I don't think we will have much trouble with any of them. The Indiana Service Corporation is in need of linemen; it is an open job and doesn't pay

the best of wages, but will keep the wolf from the door. The City Light has linemen to give away so I overheard the Super. say and they also have a lot of grunts they ought to throw away so that's that. It's tit for tat. The Home Phone seems to be doing plenty of work, but don't know how they are fixed for men. The City Light has had the big gang composed of Bro. "Dusty" Teeters, foreman; Bro. "Limburger" Stout, straw boss; Bro. "Dutch" Morrow, lead off man; Bro. "Pleasant" Bond, next up; Bro. "Slippery" Hall, last dog hung; trimming trees for the last three months, so don't forget them in tree trimming time, as they take a back seat for no one, not even a forester. Furthermore they claim the championship and defy any crew to a contest of the axe and saw. Bro. "Bricky" returned to work after a week's vacation, cheating a good painter out of a job, with a "clean" face and shirt, everyone thought he was getting a divorce or getting married to see him all cleaned up. He also had a shave and hair cut, but that didn't cost anything as his wife is a barber or at least she works at the business. The "Union" price for a hair cut is 50 cents and shave 25 cents, but "Gabriel" only charges 35 cents and 10 cents so "Bricky" adds up 50 cents and 25 cents which makes 75 cents, then he adds up 35 cents, and 10 cents which is 45 cents, then he subtracts from 75 cents and finds a saving of 30 cents and that buys him a new prison made shirt. He don't know what a union label looks like. Bro. "Spunk" Firstine tried to pull out all my hair the other day, but he couldn't make it so I got two handfuls of his and made him let go; what I wanted to do was bite his ear, but he wouldn't let me, that's how stingy he is, wants all but gives nothing.

Well, brothers, next year I expect to manage a base ball team composed only of members of Local 723. My line-up will be as follows and we will be ready to book games with any Local anywhere starting the 1st of May, 1926. Catchers, Bros. "Bugs" Stout and "Squeek" Lorraine. Pitchers, "Lazy" Hall, "Snip" Morrow. 1st Base, "Ganky" Schnitzler. 2nd Base, "Hunk" Ben Dure. Short Stop, "Zip" Teeters. "Cannon Ball" Fleming will also be given a trial at shortstop. He says he used to be good when he played with the "Golden Eagles," "Pilsner's," Toledo and Lord knows how many more, but he must be good to play on our nine. 3rd Base, "Dope" Wright. Center Field, "Hub" Firstine, meaning Warren. Left Field, "Wilse" Teeters. Right Field, "Plank" Tetlow. Utilities, "Slug" Cooney, "B. B." Maynard, "Gimme" McDonald. So you see I have quite a line-up, so don't forget you book your dates plenty early. Our terms are very reasonable and within the reach of all. Would like to hear from "Bachie" in regards to a game to be played in Atlantic City on the day the bathing beauties are contesting for the title of "Miss Amer-

ica." I think the boardwalk would draw a few more receipts from our team. Well, I have been going full blast and expect to be going that way until our field day and picnic is over. Don't hardly know what else to write and I suppose the brothers and also our other readers are getting pretty tired of my line of gaff not slighting the typesetters and printers, so I will bid you adieu and will be back to see you in November. Oh! say watch for my December issue and see what Santa Claus says about "Cigarette" and "Speed." Wishing all the Locals a crowded membership, I remain,

"SPEED" LOTZ,
Recording and Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Editor:

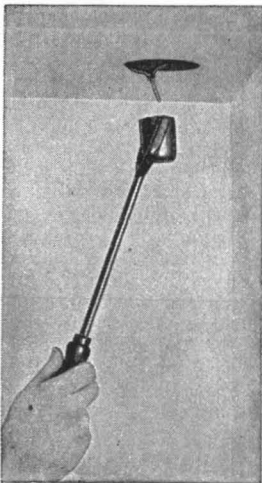
Editor and brothers, only a few lines from 734 this month. Due to unavoidable circumstances it can't be helped. Next issue I hope will be better, but am sending this in as I think it will be better than none at all. Now as it is to be brief and as I believe in the old saying, "Brevity is the soul of wit," here goes.

First of all, those of the good readers who read our JOURNAL and read my last article and who also are familiar with the

conditions around here, no doubt thought it rather strange that my statements concerning the increased force in the navy yard due to the reconditioning work on the U. S. S. Texas turned out to be just the reverse; that is, instead of taking on more men they have discharged quite a few. No doubt as I say it will seem rather odd, but as that article of mine was two months old when it was read and at the time of writing it, it was an accepted fact that they expected to call a large number of men in you see I am not to blame, but next time I will know better and say nothing of what I hear and only half of what I see. So, good brothers in Local 80, you can now see and understand why the propaganda.

Well, I was indeed gratified and pleased when at the last meeting of our Local old war horse "Cheney" read out a letter he had received from one of the "old timers" of 734 and he mentioned the fact that they were glad to see my articles in the JOURNAL and hoped that I would keep them up. The letter, I believe, came from somewhere in New York State, which, incidentally, happens to be the third of its kind, so that's bound to make me feel as if my efforts are not wasted, and I can assure the writers of such letters that I appreciate it and promise them that I will try to be "Johnny

"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER



A Real Tool For Practical Wiremen

Solders and tins joints quickly and easily. Doesn't waste solder, burn the insulation, or smoke the ceiling and walls. Since the swinging cup remains upright under ordinary conditions, danger of painful solder burns is lessened.

The "JIFFY" Dipper will last a lifetime. It will solder from 50 to 75 joints with one heat, due to the specially constructed heat-retaining cup and can be heated over any kind of a flame in two minutes.

Try a "Jiffy" Dipper for 30 Days

If you are not satisfied that it will render a valuable continuous service, worth many times its cost—return the tool and your money will be refunded without question.

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cuts holes in steel boxes or panels for conduit installation, quickly and easily. Adjustable any diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 6 in.

"JIFFY" CEILING CUTTER

cuts holes in plaster for outlet boxes, for either $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or 4-inch boxes.

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on the job" every month. While I am on the subject I would like to mention this, too, the same old aforesaid "war horse" received a letter from a great friend of his from down in Georgia who happens to be very well known by the writer. He wanted to know if the Edmonston that was Press Secretary was the same Edmonston that used to be out at the army base when he was there (at least towards the close of it), which Edmonston I happen to be, and I would like very much to see my old friend (if I may take the liberty to call him such) once again, and again be able to "chew the fat" on the subject of religion of past races as we had many a friendly chat on Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedism and Rosicrucianism. As I am a little "daffy" about such I enjoyed those chats immensely, even though he may not have thought so. I wonder how his "cats" are, for I know he must have some down there; and that was another trait I admired in him; he was a great lover and believer in nature and her laws, and as I am also a great nature lover I naturally like him for that if for nothing else, and I would like to state here, for he will probably read this, I would like to hear from him for the sake of old times. My address is 312 Queen St., Portsmouth, Va.

Well, brothers, I want to state that our home brothers in Local 80 have got "some" membership drive underway and I understand are having great success with it. Well, God knows, brothers, we do need it here in "this man's" town; I wish to God it were possible to have it 100 per cent, as there is one concern in this town I would like to see have to work men that carried cards and nothing but card men. Now all you good readers I know will join me in wishing our brothers in 80 the best of success, and I wish to state that if we of 734 can be of any assistance whatsoever to our brothers in Local 80 just let us know.

In my next article I am going to give a brief description of the highly efficient steam power plant that our worthy Vice President has charge of here in the navy yard.

Well, goodnight to you all.

J. N. EDMONSTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Editor:

This is Local Union No. 850 broadcasting again; all other stations QRT until we tell you about our Labor Day celebration.

There were in the neighborhood of four hundred in the line of parade, which did not contain any bricklayers and only a few of the plasterers, as these orders have not affiliated with our Central Labor Union and although they and the postal employees were duly invited and notified that if they joined in the parade they would be expected to contribute to the expenses of the occasion at the same rate per capita as those that

were affiliated, still they refused to join us. As those crafts should have one hundred or more combined membership, there should have been five hundred or more in the parade.

All the crafts represented did not have floats in the parade either, but those that did have were unique and original and as I was in the line I failed to get a look at all of them, for I was like the old backwoodsman, who went to the city the first time and when asked by his neighbors what the town looked like, he replied that he "did not know, for he could not see the town for the houses." I could not see the parade for the men in it.

After the parade we assembled at the old City Auditorium and listened to a very able presentation of union labor's cause as seen by a minister of the gospel by Bro. K. C. Minter, who is a minister of the Methodist faith, and every one that I have heard express themselves—and I have heard quite a number—were greatly impressed with his talk and all felt that we could not have secured a better man for the time and place with our means and opportunities. It is very regrettable that more non-union and open-shoppers were not present to hear Brother Minter, for I feel that if they could have heard his able discussion they would have been compelled to admit that labor's aims are pure and just and that they are strictly within their rights in organizing for the promotion of their material, social, and spiritual (if you please, Brother Smoot), welfare. He denounced as all worthy unionists should and do all radical and brutal measures, and urged all labor to organize to balance organized capital and maintain a just equilibrium in our social and business relations, showing how hopeless and useless would be a single effort to obtain just and endurable working conditions, and not to resort to violence, but as he expressed it "with ballots and not with bullets," proving that the constitution of the United States guaranteed to us the right to "the pursuit of wealth and happiness." I wish I were capable of reporting his talk verbatim, but as I am not and as I understand we are limited to five hundred words I could not get it in one letter, so I will only say that it was good to be there and should any other labor bodies care to secure Brother Minter for a Labor Day celebration, that if they will write myself or Bro. F. O. Kelly, financial secretary Carpenters' Local No. 1884, Lubbock, Texas, we will be only too pleased to give Brother Minter's address.

I am sorry to report that our beloved Local No. 850 has had some internal troubles injected into it by some thoughtless actions of one or two very radical brothers, who drifted in and deposited "travelers" here and started trouble which may require the presence of one of the International officers to straighten out.

Well, Brother Smoot, I have read your attack on the Christians' and Jews' Bible

and it has changed my opinion concerning the origin of man, just as what I am going to answer you with will probably change yours, but I hope and pray that you will see the light before it is too late. "He that believeth on Him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned already because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."

Well, Brother Patterson, mine and your ideas concerning the press secretary's work do not exactly coincide, but we will not fall out about it, but as the Editor has called our attention to your letter it may be that he agrees with you in regard to us "regular's" letters, so if he thinks as you do as to our writing only once a quarter it is only for him to say the word and I will be glad to confine myself to one more letter this year.

I feel that some of our brother press secretaries should not be limited to less than one letter each month, for they are so instructive and interesting that I enjoy reading them. I am willing to do the best that I can and let the Editor be the judge as to whether they shall be printed or not.

As my epistle has already attained sufficient length I guess I had better pull the switch and let some more worthy brother have the air, so adios until next month unless the Editor requests quarterly letters.

HENRY C. KING,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 873, KOKOMO, IND.

Editor:

"Jerry don't you know this is a big world?"

"Naw, I don't, and what's more I don't care."

"Well, Jerry, I am surprised at you; you know this old world has what we term a center?"

"Naw, and what do I care? Gee, why all the history? Why argue?"

"Jerry, do you know where the I. Offices are, and where dictators of the I. B. E. W. are located?"

"You're darn right, Chicago; and what's more, didn't they have a convention at Seattle?"

"Well, Jerry, you are not just ignorant, you made that statement very well, and I kind of believe it myself; but, here is the point: you learn many things, you also forget many things, unless these are often brought to your attention. So you don't care if the world is big; you don't care if the world has a center; and I just found out that you don't care a whole lot more about the labor organization that gets you daily bread, so I want to impress upon you the fact if you don't care and if 99 others don't care, there won't be any Locals to care over.

"Just because some Locals are heard from more than others, don't think for one minute they are trying to run things because you've got just as much to say as they have, only you're not so big; there is one thing I wished they had done at the convention, and that is, in regards to the traveling card, but I guess, Jerry, we will live until the next convention. We'll go, too. But, in the meantime, you learn more about your Local center and find out what it takes to make it turn, and you might learn a lot more about other things, too, in the labor movement."

"Yes, I guess you're right; that's good advice; if the rest of the bunch would only accept it, too. I'll try."

The foregoing little conversation was held with my only pal, so it should not arouse any ill feelings.

We hear so much about good advice these days, but you find in the run of years that advice is like trying to run an auto

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EXACT
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July 17, 1906

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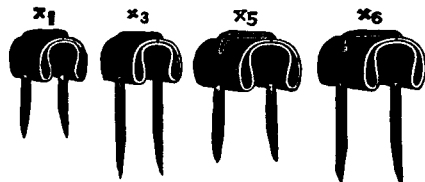
For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring where Blake Insulated Staples cannot be driven.

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For Twisted Pair and Single Wires

No. 1 for Hard Wood

No. 3 for General Use

For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire

No. 5 for Hard Wood

No. 6 for General Use

BOSTON, MASS.

without a steering wheel; you can advise it where to go, but it usually goes where it darn pleases. So it is with advice; in most cases in running the Local, you may accept advice from all quarters, but the driver must keep a firm grip on the steering wheel and abide by time-proved methods and take chances on new ideas for the betterment of local conditions. Some of the seemingly most radical advice has proved good though never adopted and on the other hand seemingly good advice was adopted and resulted in failure.

Brothers, we got a little joker this time and by the time this is in print we will know the results. Listen.

The Central Labor body received an invitation from the worthy Chamber of Commerce, representing 110 per cent of the business men of Kokomo, to take an active part in the great Booster Week for one week. Labor is to start the week. Now that's fine, but it is the first time in our history that such an invitation has been extended, since the Haynes and Apperson have shut down; and all other men in the laboring class had their wages cut. Business hasn't been so good in stores. So, the booster week.

It is near election. And the C. of C. has a man in the field, and it looks like a plan to discourage the opponent, but the gang won't turn down a good man for a C. of C. hireling. Not yet. Booster week or no booster week. Anyhow, it hasn't stirred up much interest in our ranks so far. Be nice to have a celebration of union men presided over by open shop advocates and played over by a non-union band. Then, the old cry, "See how easy they are led."

For the benefit of any brothers who have not been here in the past month I will state the meeting place has been changed; we are now located over what is known as the Gates Clothing Co. We welcome traveling brothers and visitors to our meeting every Friday night at 7:30 prompt.

Work here is fair. Only the old gang is busy. Most of the work, however, is out of town. If the gang depended on work here they would get two days a week, but at present all are getting full time.

Local 873 adopted the report of finance committee for building up the treasury. I will pass it on to the rest of the Locals.

Their report is as follows: "We recommend that this Local each meeting night raffle some inexpensive, useful article, such as bits, reamers, braces, pliers, etc., the winning member selects the next article." In this way, numbers are so arranged that each meeting night brings all the way from \$1.00 to \$1.50. It isn't much, but amounts to quite a sum at the year's end and this money on interest will accumulate very fast. Besides the plan adds interest to our meetings.

One thing I would like to own, that is a complete union made directory, which I could consult as to what is union made in the way of electrical equipment, clothing

in general, tools, foodstuffs, etc. It would be a very good thing for each Local, of all affiliated and unaffiliated crafts, and then if we wanted to know if such and such an article was union made all we would have to do would be consult the directory.

The official roll call of members read last meeting night was as follows:

Brothers Rose, Slaughter, Turner, Shamo, Lyons, Hoppes, Bourne, McNut, Hostetler, Buckner, Brown, Martin, Fivecoats, Talbert, Masters, Bethel, Brandeis, Cotty, Poole, Connors, Johnson, Reunaker, Smith, Williams, Thompson.

September 26, Kokomo, Ind.

Lane killed while putting up aerial. While installing aerial on Rickets Road, Lane pulled wire over line carrying 2,200 volts and was instantly killed. Lane had no previous experience with electrical work.

This is very sad. It would have cost only two hours work or \$3.00 for an experienced electrician to do this job, but it cost a life, and many loved ones grief. A lesson in every case. It never pays to take the other man's job.

C. L. (Dutch) HOSTETLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

"Onward, Tulsa." We claim the distinction of being the first Local to start a woman's organization composed of wives of members. This organization is doing a world of good. It meets each Friday night. They are styled the "Electricolettes." We were a long time coming to something of this nature and I am sure other Locals throughout the country will soon form a like organization. It seems, though, we are slow to take up new ways and customs. Take for instance there is Roberts' Rules of Order, copyrighted in 1876, and again the last time in 1904, still most Locals have continued to be governed by its rules and even the International embodies it in the constitution. But in Tulsa we are more up to date and have laid Roberts' Rules on the shelf along with the old T hickey and the angle brace. We have taken a step ahead and adopted what is known as Harmon's Rules of Order. Roberts was an old and fixed rule and in many cases it did not just fit in at all times. Now with Harmon's Rules all this has been improved on as he has no fixed rules and makes them on the spur of the moment to suit each question or motion as the case may be.

I think you will all agree with me when I say we are far ahead of Roberts. Take the chairman, in the old custom he was required to give his strict attention to all motions and questions on the floor so he could decide without "partiality" on every question. But with the new custom the chairman doesn't have to worry with all

that and can talk on all questions, same as the rest of the members. And in case of a tie vote, and he has the deciding vote, he doesn't need to consider the true merits on both sides of the question, as since he has talked on the question his mind is already made up just how he will cast the deciding vote. And in case he should get so excited over the debate (in which he takes a leading part) that he doesn't remember which way he intended to vote, there is the ever-ready Mr. Harmon sitting at his side to tell him how to cast the vote, thereby making it a pleasure instead of a dread to be chairman. Then the new custom takes a lot of burden off the members and allows them to bring an extra plug of tobacco along without being overloaded.

As you know with the old custom and Mr. Roberts, the members were required to support the "dignity" of the chair and give undivided attention to such matters that were brought before them. Now they are relieved of that supporting as the chair doesn't have much dignity to support and members don't have to give undivided attention to questions and can discuss the latest home brew making, as it doesn't make much difference whether they pay attention to the question as Mr. Harmon reserves the right to tell the chair when a member is out of order, when he is off the question

and can have the chairman throw out any motion, rule 'or by-law by whispering in his ear. So any time a member makes a motion or talks on a motion that does not suit him he tells the chairman to set him down and declare him out of order. In that way we can go on to the next order of business and save a lot of time, while if we used Roberts' Rule the chairman would in most cases have to hold up the meeting until he looked the page and section and article that dealt with a certain question to decide if the member was out of order. Then in most cases there would be members who did not construe the same meaning as Mr. Roberts and the chairman, which would mean more time wasted in needless argument. But with the new and revised Harmon's Rules this is all cut out. Then again under the old custom the Recording Secretary was required to write down in the minute book all motions just as they were worded by the maker. But with Harmon's Rules this is all changed. The Recording Secretary can wait until the question has been argued on and sometimes voted on; then he can write the motion in the minutes to suit himself. Then if the motion is referred back to at a following meeting the maker of the motion would in many cases be unable to recognize it as a motion he had ever made. This also

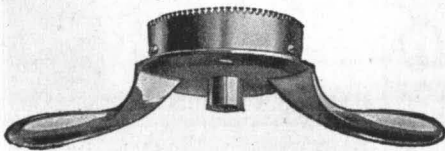
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cuts clean round holes in steel plates or cabinets for conduit installation. Also cuts slate or marble switchboard panels, bakelite, and other fibre materials.

Easy to operate. Spring pressure on knives eliminates all hard work on a hole-cutting job.

Adjustable to any diameter from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 6".

Light weight, only 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Easily packed in a kit.



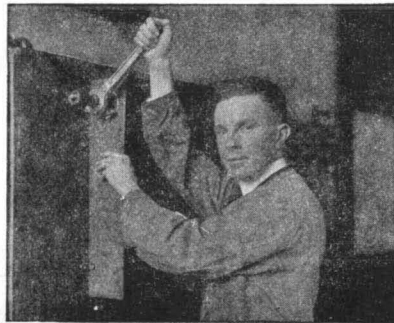
the floor clean. Cuts holes for $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 4 in. boxes. Saws good for 1,000 holes.

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"JIFFY" CEILING CUTTER

cuts clean round holes in plaster for ceiling or wall outlet boxes on old-house-wiring jobs.

Being made of aluminum, it does not tire your arms. Apron prevents dust from falling into your eyes and keeps

does away with the old custom of rescinding or recommitting a motion which was always a long drawnout and tiresome affair. Now the Recording Secretary can rescind a motion as soon as it is made by changing the wording of it on the minutes thereby changing its meaning and intent. Some of the members do not like this system, however, as it puts too much work on the Recording Secretary and doesn't let him give the attention to questions and motions that he should in order for him to instruct the chairman just what to do in all cases. So we are doing away or improving on this system so the chairman will feel free to leave the hall at any time when there is a question being debated on the floor. Then he can go outside and smoke a cigarette or get a drink and when he comes back the Recording Secretary will be in a better position to tell him how to decide the question than if he had to write down all the motions by hand. So we are installing a two-station Telautograph system with the receiving station at the Recording Secretary's desk directly over the minute book. The sending station is a portable affair on rollers and can be rolled around the room to each member when he wishes to make a motion. Then in case Mr. Harmon does not rule his motion out of order, he writes his motion and it is at the same time written in his own handwriting on the minute book. All members who can't write are out of luck. As the

sending station is on rollers it will at all times be in charge of the "Roll Keeper." Brother Harmon, founder of the Revised Harmon's Rules of Disorder, tells me that all rights to use these rules are fully protected by copyright in the U. S. A., Arkansas and all foreign countries. He also regrets that he was not elected to the last convention so he could try out his rules on the convention floor.

T. O. DRUMMOND,
Roll Keeper.

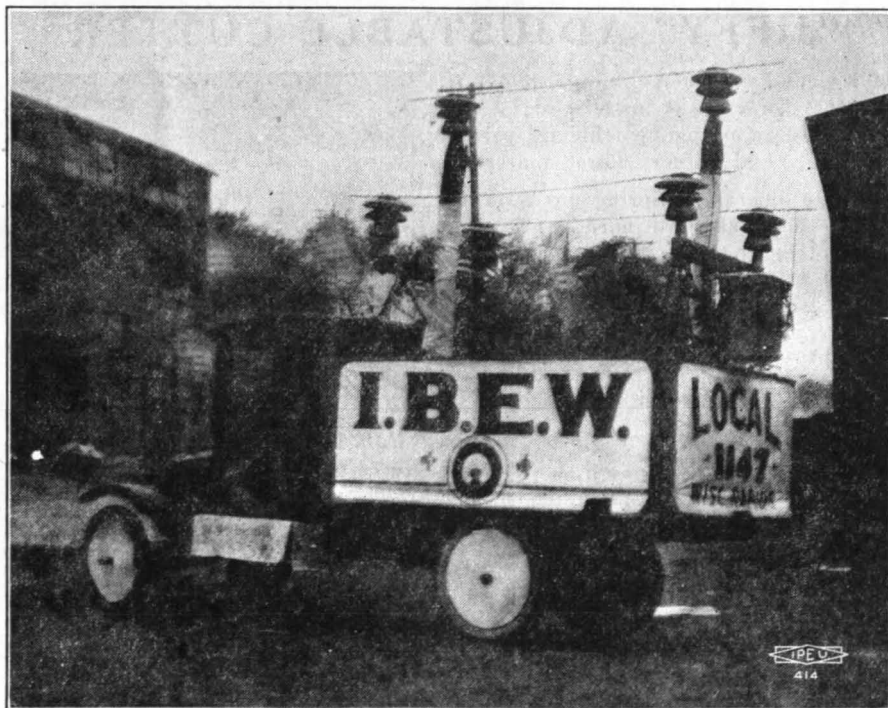
L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

Again the 17th of chicken season rolls around and I have to hunt my note book long enough to write this 1147 dope.

At the Wisconsin Rapids Division Bandelin is on his vacation, perched up amongst the skeeters above Biron with a leaky tent. He's even starting to grow horns from eating too many bullheads. While he's gone, Anderson is making believe that he's tending motors, but Swede always did have a hard time slipping anything over. Wally Kruger is the whole gang, foreman, crew and water carrier. Wonder if he bawls himself out sometime.

At our last meeting last month Brother Moberg, of the Biron Division, held his right hand up with his left and promised to love,



The way they do things in Wisconsin. Labor Day float displayed at Wisconsin Rapids, 1925 by I. B. E. W. Badger Brothers.

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cherish and obey Local Union 1147. He always was a union man but now he is also a card man. Aughey, Dahlke and myself have had our vacations and I don't know whose turn comes next. Brother Holstrum made two trips to Ashland lately. The transformer platform burned down and Carl had to show 'em how to hook up some new transformers.

Guess I'd better not forget to tell about our Labor Day celebration. It was put on by the Central Labor Body and 1147 had quite a lot to do with it. The works started off with a parade. All the different Locals had floats and some of the business places also had 'em. I'm sending a picture of our float. Guess we're there, eh? John Rocheleau and Hank Yeske wanted to ride on it but we had to have Holstrum drive it. That was bad enough. I hope this picture gets into the WORKER because by the time the magazine comes out the boys will be able to look at the picture without hiccoughs.

Mr. Meade, the owner of the paper mills in which we all work, made a speech, in which he told of the benefits of union labor.

He has taken a step beyond most paper mill owners and has openly endorsed organized labor. He also spoke of labor and other conditions in foreign countries.

One of our local unfair contractors, a man who will sell at or below cost to get a job or contract, has sold his big Willys-Knight and does not seem so prosperous. It won't be long now until he can see the wisdom of square deals and union labor.

Our one union contractor has sold out his entire business and has gone to Milwaukee where we have heard that he is doing business in good shape.

There is rumor here (I don't know just what there is to it) that the Local will start a union shop here by financing it and getting good union men to run it. With the whole Electrical Workers' Union here to watch for trade it certainly ought to work. Well, guess we'll have to blow a fuse on this circuit and shut 'er down. More next month.

So long,

PRESS SECRETARY 1147.

CO-OP. EXCHANGE SELLS 30 CARS OF MELONS

Thirty thousand watermelons passed from the fields of cooperative farmers to the tables of union men's families in Chicago recently when the Farmer-Labor Exchange handled 30 carloads of the luscious fruit

from the Farm-Labor Union of Texas. The farmers received a price above the general market level, due to adroit marketing by the Exchange, while the consumers saved money at the same time.

TAILORS BEAT WOOL COMBINE

Fighting down the bitter enmity of the woolen interests, the Cleveland Cooperative Tailors have celebrated their fourth anniversary by moving into bigger and better headquarters. Organized during a tailors' strike, the Cooperative Tailors have maintained a thriving existence ever since by substituting service for profits and fine

workmanship for private dividends. At one time, so venomous was the opposition of the open-shop crowd, the co-op was unable to obtain its wool in the local market and had to go outside the city before it succeeded in proving to the woolen houses how foolish their position really was.

18TH CONVENTION AND OUR PRESS SECRETARIES

We concur in the appreciation of the Secretary as to the local press secretaries, as we believe a short letter from each press secretary of each local every month is one of the best methods for closer cooperation between locals, and suggest that the press secretaries make their letters as interesting as to local conditions as possible.—Report of Committee on International Secretary's Report, 18th Convention, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



Does Happiness Cost Too Much?

THERE is no catalog number for "happiness," but we sell it just the same. You'll not find it illustrated, but it appears on every page. The frock for the young lady's first party; the boy's bicycle; dad's radio; mother's new coat. Don't they all mean happiness? And could all of them be had if Sears, Roebuck and Co. wasn't able to sell good merchandise at such low prices?

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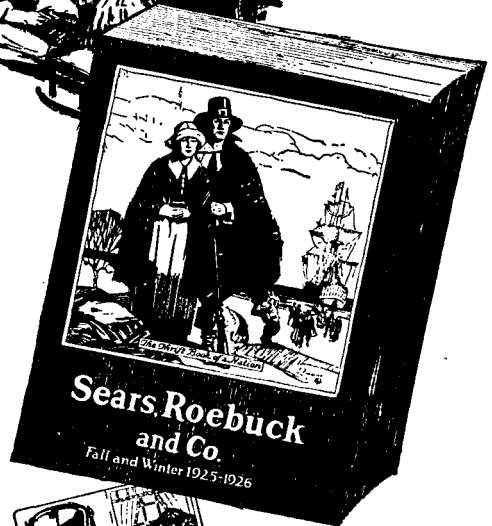
Things like that—and every day's mail contains a great many such letters—make us feel that we are a real factor in the lives of millions of American families. You could hardly blame us for feeling a bit proud in helping these folks to a little happiness they might not otherwise have been able to obtain.

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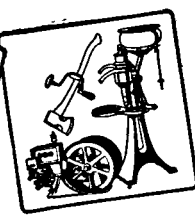
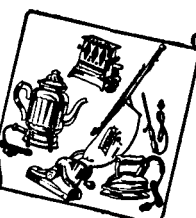
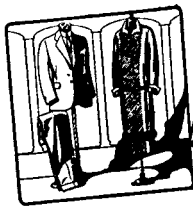
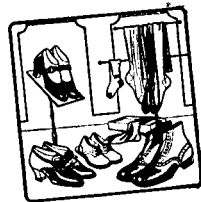
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A similar report comes from the Bulgarian Union of People's Banks, which enjoys close relationships with the Central Cooperative Bank. Sixty-six people's banks are members of the union, which granted credits of \$3,700,000 last year and played an important part in the economic functioning of the country.

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SWEAT OF THE BRAIN

“LL true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand labor, there is something of divineness. Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in Heaven. Sweat of the brow and up from that to sweat of the brain, sweat of the heart; which includes all Kepler calculations, Newton meditations, all sciences, all spoken epics, all acted heroisms, martyrdoms—up to that ‘agony of bloody sweat,’ which all men have called divine . . . Look up, my wearied brother, surviving there, they alone surviving; sacred band of the immortals, celestial bodyguard of the empire of mankind.”—*Thomas Carlyle.*

